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DAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: y. Temp. 24-74 (75-37). Tomorrow cloudy. rday's temp. 25-15 (79-59). LONDON: y. Temp. 18-10 (61-50). Tomorrow change- Yesterday's temp. 20-15 (68-59). CHANNEL: nnie. ROME: Sunny. Temp. 32-14 (90-57). YORK: Sunny. Temp. 22-13 (90-55). Yes- y's temp. 29-13 (85-55). EXTENDED WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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28,473 ** PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 1, 1974 Established 1887

United Press International.

RECOMMENDING IMPEACHMENT.—House Judiciary Committee meets as it takes up charges against Richard Nixon.

Committee Ends Voting

Both Parties in House Predict Impeachment

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, July 31 (IHT).—The House Judiciary Committee, after approving three articles of impeachment against President Nixon and rejecting two others today turned to writing a report to justify its recommendations to the full House.

It is almost universally conceded here, even by some members of the President's staff, that Mr. Nixon will be impeached by the House, probably within four weeks, and tried by the Senate.

Today, Rep. Charles Wiggins, R-Calif., a staunch defender of the President on the Judiciary Committee, said: "At the moment, I would have to say the odds are that the House would pass [the articles of impeachment]."

The committee completed its televised deliberations last night by rejecting two articles of impeachment, both by 26-12 votes. Both were sponsored by Democratic members.

The first to be rejected, sponsored by Rep. John Conyers of Michigan, recommended impeachment for the unauthorized bombing of Cambodia and the subsequent concealment of it, and the second, sponsored by Rep. Edward Mezvinsky of Iowa, accused the President of cheating on his tax returns.

Both articles were opposed by all 17 Republicans and nine Democrats on the impeachment panel.

3 Articles

The three approved articles—accusing the President of complicity in the Watergate cover-up, abuse of presidential power and rejection of legal congressional subpoenas—will be turned over to the 435-member House to decide whether to impeach the President on any or all of three counts.

With the public phase of the first stage of the constitutional impeachment process over, the Judiciary Committee staff began to write a report detailing the panel's evidence supporting its recommendations to the full House. The committee's chairman, Rep. Peter Rodino jr., D-N.J., said in ending the public proceedings last night that the report was to be ready by Tuesday night.

Concurrence, Dissent

The members will have the opportunity, either individually or jointly, to file their concurrence or dissent with the report.

Meanwhile, Rep. Lawrence Hogan, R-Md., who last week became the first member of the committee to announce publicly that he favored impeachment, today appealed to his Republican House colleagues to "welcome and demand" the President's ouster.

He told his fellow Republican congressmen in a four-page letter that they had nothing to fear from the elevation to the White House of Vice-President Ford. Mr. Ford, he said, would restore the nation's confidence in government and politics.

"We should not fear this transition of leadership," he said. "We should welcome and demand it."

Rep. Hogan, the only Republican to vote for all three impeachment articles adopted, said he had received much abuse from fellow Republicans for his stand. He was called "Judas" Hogan and "Benedict Arnold" Hogan and "Brutus" Hogan, he said.

"To these people, I make a simple request: Study the evidence as I have studied it, and then look yourself in the eye and say, 'Richard Nixon has done no wrong. He deserves to remain as President of the United States.'"

Mr. Nixon's Republican supporters in the House met today to plan floor strategy to fight the impeachment resolution. They agreed to make a point-by-point rebuttal of the articles, both on legal issues and the separate pieces of evidence backing the charges, said Rep. Wiggins.

In the Senate, the majority leader Sen. Mike Mansfield, D-Mont., proposed a complete overhaul of the Senate's impeachment trial rules.

Sen. Mansfield's 18-page resolution, presented today to the Senate Rules Committee, which is drawing up rules for the expected impeachment trial, would provide that all trial proceedings take place open to the public and television, unless the Senate votes specifically to close them.

The House timetable for starting floor debate on impeachment

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Ignoring Geneva Truce Accord

Turks Drive Greek Cypriots From Two Towns

NICOSIA, July 31 (AP).—Turkish troops ignored the new-signed Cyprus cease-fire accord and drove Greek Cypriots from two towns along the northern coast today, a United Nations spokesman said.

The spokesman said that Turkish naval guns and tanks helped the Turks take the towns of Kyrenia and Lapithos, seven and nine miles west of Kyrenia, forcing Greek Cypriot National Guardsmen to abandon the towns.

A Greek Cypriot who reached Nicosia from the northern coast said that a battle raged for about two hours in the vicinity of the two villages about midday. "The Turkish firepower darkened out the sun," he said. Earlier, Cyprus President Glafkos Clerides, the leader of the Greek Cypriots, lodged an official complaint with the United Nations, charging Turkey with continuing to expand the territory under its control.

In his protest, Mr. Clerides said that the Turks have continuously violated the cease-fire in the Kyrenia and Nicosia districts. He accused the Turkish

Greeks, Turks differ on meaning of Geneva pact; viable political settlement on Cyprus remains distant, Page 2.

army of more than doubling territory under its control since the initial United Nations-imposed cease-fire went into effect on July 22.

The latest cease-fire was part of a troop disengagement agreement signed yesterday in Geneva by the foreign ministers of Greece, Turkey and Britain.

"I expect the agreement to fully take hold tomorrow," Turkish Rear Adm. Nejat Tummer told newsmen. The admiral commands all Turkish naval forces off the northern coast.

Earlier, UN officials in Nicosia said that Greek, Turkish and British officers were flying over the battleground to map the cease-fire lines as stipulated by the Geneva agreement. It was not immediately known if the first reports of fighting affected the mapping process.

Turkish force estimated at 25,000 to 40,000 men holds a 200-square-mile wedge stretching from the Turkish Cypriot section of Nicosia to a 15-mile beachhead along the northern coast on both sides of Kyrenia.

Neutral observers had estimated the Turkish force at about 25,000 men, but a Western diplomat said today that the Turks had increased the force to 40,000 men and 300 tanks. Turkey has not made public the size of the force.

The Geneva accord provides for an indefinite partition of the island under Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot administrations, the indefinite presence of the Turkish invasion force and creation of a buffer zone around the areas controlled by the Turks. There was still no agreement on the size of the buffer zone.

In Kyrenia, the windows of many shops were smashed and Turkish troops were still taking what they wanted including transistor radios, watches and other goods. Turkish Cypriot officials in the city began a cleanup campaign sweeping broken glass and other rubble from the streets.

UN peacekeeping forces were working with the International Red Cross to try to aid civilians caught in unfriendly territory. Large concentrations of Greek Cypriot civilians were isolated in Kyrenia and smaller cities under Turkish control.

Stock Market Declines Further

British Government Reveals Plan to Nationalize Shipyards

By Terry Robards

LONDON, July 31 (NYT).—The government announced plans today for the nationalization of British shipbuilding, ship repairing and marine engineering, and the stock market immediately sank to another low.

Amid cheers from left-wing supporters in the Labor party, Anthony Wedgwood Benn, the Secretary for Industry, disclosed in a speech to Parliament that legislation for the government takeover of the nation's shipyards would be proposed later this year.

He said the legislation would provide for "fair compensation" of the present owners of the yards. He said only those yards employing more than 1,000 workers would be affected. The bulk of British shipbuilding will be involved, however.

The stock market, which had already been skidding because of the prospect of a recession, dropped even further in response to the announcement, reflecting widespread disillusionment in the financial community over the government's nationalization plans. The closing market level was the lowest since mid-1959.

Businessmen have repeatedly expressed fears that the Labor party administration of Prime Minister Harold Wilson would suppress the spirit of free enterprise in Britain through its program to take over major segments of the nation's industry.

The steel, coal, electrical power, airline, railway and health care industries already are mostly under government ownership in Britain. It is estimated that nationalized industries account for more than 10 per cent of the gross national product.

The shipyards have been experiencing difficulties for decades, although as recently as 1955 Britain's production of merchant ships, in terms of gross registered tons, was larger than that

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

AP.

Anthony Wedgwood Benn

U.S., Citing Traffic Blocks, Postpones East German Ties

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, July 31 (NYT).—The U.S. government advised East German representatives today that because of continued incidents hampering traffic on the access routes to West Berlin, it could not inaugurate diplomatic ties with East Germany at this time.

The six-member East German delegation that came here July 15 to complete negotiations on an exchange of embassies between East Germany and Washington packed up and left for home this afternoon.

Robert Anderson, the State Department's spokesman, said that the East Germans, led by Minister Herbert Süss, had been advised "that while the discussions here have resulted in basic agreements, this is not the time to inaugurate relations between the two countries."

Mr. Süss conferred briefly this morning with Arthur Hartman, assistant secretary of state for European affairs.

The East Germans, who had expected earlier that the diplomatic ties problem would be solved this week, were staying at the Watergate Hotel. Mr. Hartman evidently indicated to them that it was fruitless to stay on.

Mr. Anderson said a decision on diplomatic relations "must be held in abeyance" until incidents on the Berlin access routes were cleared up. He noted there had been periodic slowdowns since last week on the roads leading across East Germany from West Germany to West Berlin, with one traveler being turned back yesterday.

"The problem we are concerned with is unhindered access to the city," he said.

Warning by Bonn

BONN, July 31 (NYT).—The West German government said today that continued East German controls on the highways to Berlin this weekend would endanger the entire policy of détente as well as future relations between the two German states.

The government spokesman, Klaus Bölling, made the statement at a news conference this afternoon. It was the sixth day of East German restrictions on travel to West Berlin in retaliation for Bonn's decision to put a federal environmental office in West Berlin.

Moscow Accuses Bonn

BERLIN, July 31 (AP).—The Soviet Union accused West Germany today of attempting to violate four-power statutes on Berlin by opening the environment agency in the divided city, the official East Germany news agency ADN reported.

In a statement issued by its embassy in East Berlin, the Russians declared their full support of the Communist East German blockade of West Berlin transit routes to employees of the agency.

Lisbon Charges 10 Ex-Police in 1965 Murder of Delgado

LISBON, July 31 (Reuters).—Eight secret policemen of the ousted Portuguese government have been charged with murdering opposition leader Humberto Delgado in Spain in 1965.

In a case just completed, the judiciary police here say that Mr. Delgado, who ran against former President Americo Thomaz in the 1958 elections, was lured to what he thought was a rendezvous with militant anti-fascists in Badajoz, just across the border from Portugal.

There, he was met by three members of the now disbanded Portuguese secret police (Pide), who shot him and his secretary, Major Moreira de Campos, and covered their bodies with acid and lime, the police said in the case.

The judiciary police ordered the 10 men to be tried by a military court. Seven are under arrest. Three are still being sought. They have all been charged with being the authors and accomplices of the double murder and with concealing the crime.

Those missing include the man charged with actually shooting Gen. Delgado, Casimiro Teles Jordao Monteiro, as well as one of the three men who controlled Pide at that time, Agostinho Barbieri Cardoso. The other two Pide leaders, Fernando Eduardo da Silva Pais and Alvaro Augusto das Neves Pereira de Carvalho, are under arrest.

Soviet-French Project

MOSCOW, July 31 (UPI).—France and the Soviet Union today signed a $220 million agreement—the largest in history between them—to build four ammonia plants in the Soviet Union, French officials said. The first factory is expected to be in production by 1978, they said.

Ehrlichman Receives Prison Term

United Press International.

John D. Ehrlichman after he was sentenced yesterday.

Gets 20 Months To Five Years In Ellsberg Case

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, July 31 (IHT).—President Nixon's former chief domestic adviser, John Ehrlichman, was sentenced to 20 months to 5 years in prison today for his involvement in the September, 1971, break-in at the office of Daniel Ellsberg's former psychiatrist.

Ehrlichman and three co-conspirators, convicted Watergate burglars Gordon Liddy, Bernard Barker and Eugenio Martinez, each had been convicted on July 12 of one count of conspiracy in the break-in. Ehrlichman also was found guilty of two counts of lying to a grand jury and one count of lying to the FBI, but the latter count was thrown out later by the judge.

Liddy was sentenced to 1 to 3 years in prison and Barker and Martinez were given suspended sentences and placed on probation for three years. They were convicted for breaking into the Beverly Hills, Calif., office of Dr. Lewis Fielding in search of psychiatric records of Mr. Ellsberg, a former government official who leaked the Pentagon papers to the press.

U.S. District Judge Gerhard Gesell, before pronouncing sentence, told Ehrlichman, "You are a lawyer, and among the defendants, you held the position of the highest public trust and the major responsibility for this shameful episode in the history of our country."

Constitution Ignored

"The Constitution was ignored," the judge declared, "the rights of citizens were abused and falsehoods and concealments were employed."

As he stood before Judge Gesell, Ehrlichman continued to proclaim his innocence. He told the court, "I believe I am the only one who really knows whether I am guilty and, your honor, I am innocent of each and every charge."

Outside the court, the former White House aide, who was freed on his own recognizance pending appeal, said that "justice will be found and done and I will be exonerated and vindicated."

Ehrlichman could have been sentenced to up to 20 years in prison and a $30,000 fine on the three counts, but was given three 20-month-to-5-year terms to run concurrently.

Judge Gesell said that he had put Watergate out of his mind and given "heavy weight" to other aspects of Ehrlichman's life, otherwise "the sentence would have been far more severe."

Liddy is already serving a

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

In Price Support Case

Milk Co-Op Ex-Chief Pleads Guilty to Bribing of Connally

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 31 (WP).—A key dairy lobbyist pleaded guilty today to conspiring to pay off former Treasury Secretary John Connally for his help in securing a 1971 increase in milk-price supports.

Harold Nelson, former general manager of Associated Milk Producers Inc., admitted authorizing a $10,000 bribe for Mr. Connally in 1971 from the giant co-op's corporate funds.

Appearing before U.S. District Court Chief Judge George Hart jr., Nelson, 56, also pleaded guilty to conspiring to make illegal political contributions totaling more than $330,000 over the last six years.

The illicit donations, Nelson acknowledged, included a $100,000 cash payment in 1969 to President Nixon's personal lawyer, Herbert Kalmbach, in an initial effort by the milk producers to win an entrée at the Nixon White House.

Watergate prosecutors are still investigating allegations that Mr. Nixon himself was influenced by a $2-million campaign pledge from the milk producers when he ordered the higher price supports. The White House has denied the charges.

Connally Accused

Mr. Connally, who had strongly recommended the controversial price-support increase, was separately accused by a federal grand jury here Monday of taking $10,000 for the role he played.

Once ranked as a leading presidential contender, Mr. Connally has publicly denied any wrongdoing and sworn that he never took the money.

Evidently moving to lay the groundwork for Mr. Connally's trial, Watergate prosecutors negotiated today's guilty plea from Nelson in return for his promise

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)

Nixon Weighs a Proposal for House Vote Now

By Lou Cannon

WASHINGTON, July 31 (WP).—A White House official said today that President Nixon is considering asking the House to vote without debate on impeachment in order to send the matter to a prompt Senate trial.

The President's chief speech writer, Patrick Buchanan, said the proposal, made yesterday by two of Mr. Nixon's staunchest Republican supporters in Congress, is "under active consideration."

The two congressmen, Sam Steiger of Arizona and Charles Gubser of California, told White House counselor Dean Burch that Mr. Nixon would be fortunate to receive even 100 votes after two weeks of televised impeachment hearings.

Today, Mr. Buchanan told newsmen at a breakfast meeting that he learned the proposal was under consideration from one of the President's closest aides—but not Mr. Nixon himself.

He said it "has not been ruled out" but added "it certainly has not been embraced or accepted."

Mr. Buchanan said the idea behind such a move would be to "get it over quickly" in the House and, if the President is impeached by the House, to afford him the opportunity to prove his innocence in the following Senate trial.

"None of us wants to see the House Republicans put in a very difficult position, especially if the likelihood is not great that we will prevail" in heading off House impeachment, he said.

White House chief of staff Alexander Haig also reflected the growing recognition within the Nixon administration of the impeachment impetus now gathering within the House.

"We are not naive about the situation," Gen. Haig said after testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. "We keep close tabs on it without making any value judgment."

The proposal made yesterday by Mr. Gubser and Mr. Steiger has been a familiar topic of GOP cloakroom conversation in the House ever since it was first put forth five months ago by Rep. Lou Frey, R-Fla., who no longer advocates it. But it was primarily popular with GOP congressmen who were not principally regarded as either senior Republicans or defenders of the President.

Mr. Gubser, a 21-year veteran of the House, and Mr. Steiger, a congressman since 1966, are not in this category. Both have strongly backed Mr. Nixon within the House. Both oppose his impeachment.

Some other congressmen were skeptical that the President himself would accept the idea of asking for impeachment in the interests of weakening the effect of such an action by the House.

"This idea has been floated to the White House before and it usually sinks when it gets to the President's office," said Rep. Barber Conable, R-N.Y. "Now it's being revived again in the hope that it will dilute the cup of hemlock we will have to drink."

But Rep. Conable said that there appeared to be a growing sense of reality among the President's supporters and he did not rule out the possibility that Mr. Nixon would accept it.

"You remember that Vice-President Agnew would never resign

Two Congressmen Suggest Strategy To Avoid Embarrassing Landslide

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

News Analysis

Viable Political Settlement On Cyprus Remains Distant

By Steven V. Roberts

ATHENS, July 31 (NYT).—The first round of Cyprus talks in Geneva has dealt this week with comparatively simple matters: the conditions for a cease-fire, the size of the buffer zones, the short-range status of Turkish troops.

The difficulties encountered during these negotiations already give some sense of the size of the task still ahead—finding a long-range formula for the political future of the island.

Much has changed in Cyprus in the last two weeks, since Archbishop Makarios was overthrown by the Greek-led National Guard and Turkey invaded the island. But the core of the problem remains essentially the same.

The island nation is 80 per cent ethnic Greek, and 20 per cent ethnic Turkish. In simple terms, the question is this: How will power be shared by the two communities? How will the rights of a minority be guaranteed in a situation where neither group trusts the other?

At the moment, the Turks are not waiting for an answer from the world of international diplomacy. They are moving, every day, to establish a quasi-independent, self-sufficient area in Cyprus, and will worry about negotiations later.

The agreement signed in Geneva last night would seem to bolster this bold Turkish initiative. The cease-fire line will include territory captured by the Turks in recent days, and will not force a rollback to the original lines of a week ago, as requested by Greece.

Greece had also hoped for a firm commitment from Turkey for the withdrawal of its troops. But the timing and circumstances of any withdrawal have been left vague, giving the Turks room to strengthen their hold on their newly occupied territory.

According to democratic theory, the rights of a minority are guaranteed by the rules of law, and by the tacit assumption that the majority will not oppress its opponents. But in a place like Cyprus—or Northern Ireland, or Bangladesh—the divisions are so severe that the theory tends to break down. As Rauf Denktash, the leader of the Turkish Cypriots, put it recently:

"If you lose an election in England, you shake hands. Here, if you beat a man, he becomes your mortal enemy. Maybe it's the spirit of vendetta, something in the temperament which makes you fight for everything, in spite of the laws and the rules."

The problem of sharing power was thoroughly debated before Cyprus became independent in 1960. An elaborate constitution was drafted, providing for a Greek president and a Turkish vice-president, as well as separate communal chambers to handle such local affairs as education and religion.

But the constitution never worked very well. President Makarios and the Greek cypriots felt that the Turkish Cypriots were obstructionists. The Turks felt the Greeks were dictatorial. The charter finally collapsed during the fighting that plagued the island in 1964, and after that, both groups established basically separate administrations.

Talks aimed at reviving a unified Cyprus were started under UN auspices in 1967. They made some progress but always became stuck on one central point. The Turks insisted they could never feel "secure" unless Cyprus became a "federation" and they had virtual autonomy in internal affairs. They were willing to leave foreign affairs to a weak central government.

The Greeks, as the majority, felt that those demands were unreasonable, and refused to consider such an arrangement. They said that "federation" was impossible on Cyprus because the two ethnic groups were hopelessly intermingled throughout the island. Separate administrations would be terribly wasteful and confusing, they insisted.

That is now changed. As they planned, Turkish troops seized a wedge-shaped sector of northern Cyprus that includes the port of Kyrenia, and a secure corridor to the Turkish district of Nicosia. They also tried to capture the airport but never quite made it.

There is little doubt that the Turkish Cypriots plan to occupy this sector. Already many Greek Cypriots have fled, and the Turks are beginning to assert local authority.

Mr. Denktash, speaking of Turkish Cypriot policy, said: "The Greek side has to abandon its attitude that Cyprus is theirs, that they can dictate and the others have to agree. Cyprus has to remain independent, and the Turks have to have their own separate geographical areas for their own security."

British Plan On Shipyards

(Continued from Page 1)

of any other country and amounted to about 26 per cent of the world total.

Since then, employment in the yards has fallen from 130,000 to 69,000, and Britain has dropped into sixth place in production, behind Japan, Sweden, West Germany, Spain and France. British output in 1973 was 1.06 million gross registered tons, down from 1.3 million tons in 1955. Last year Britain accounted for only 1.3 per cent of world output.

One reason for the decline is that successive labor administrations have threatened nationalization, thereby inhibiting private investment in the industry at a time when capital expenditures for expansion and modernization were vitally needed to keep British ship builders competitive in world markets.

Mr. Benn said, "In view of the history of the last 20 years, the government believes that necessary changes will not come about while the industry is in fragmented private ownership and that public ownership of the major companies, including specialist engine builders, offers the only effective prospect of achieving the objective of enabling British ship building and ship repair not merely to survive but to prosper in the highly competitive markets of the world."

Mr. Benn is currently attempting to establish himself as the leader of the left wing of the Labor party and has become public enemy No. 1 of the Conservatives, led by former Prime Minister Edward Heath. His proposal was immediately denounced by the opposition in Parliament as "doctrinal."

Because Labor lacks a majority in Parliament, it is considered unlikely that controversial proposals—such as further nationalization—stand much chance of being implemented before the next election, which is expected in October or November.

Plans for Concorde

LONDON, July 31 (AP-DJ).—Concorde, the British-French supersonic airliner, is 18 months away from entering commercial service, Mr. Benn said today.

Mr. Benn told the House of Commons he hoped to meet with French Transportation Ministry authorities soon for discussions on detailed terms and conditions for the 16 Concordes the two governments have agreed to produce.

Blast Kills 4 in France

PARIS, July 30 (UPI).—Four workers were killed yesterday in a mountain quarry in the French Pyrenees town of Bergouey when an explosive charge they were placing was struck by lightning, police said today.

Associated Press

Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit (right) and Defense Minister Hasan Isik during press conference in Ankara.

Greek Cypriots Assail Pact But Turkish Premier Hails It

From Wire Dispatches

NICOSIA, July 31.—Greek Cypriots were dismayed today by the three-nation troop-disengagement agreement signed in Geneva yesterday, while in Athens Foreign Minister George Mavros denied that the agreement amounted to a "sellout" of Greek Cypriots.

Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit, speaking in Ankara, was more enthusiastic.

Mr. Ecevit said Turkey had achieved a great "political and military success" in the Cyprus crisis. He cautioned, however, that Geneva conference postponement to the next stage of the talks of a decision on a buffer zone on the island could lead to future trouble.

Turkey recommended that a 7-mile buffer zone be established between Turkish and Greek Cypriot forces. The Greeks wanted a narrow strip.

Mr. Ecevit also said Turkey and Greece must either return to friendly relations or cease their alliance within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

"We cannot be allies and yet arm against each other," he said.

"The Geneva Peace Conference has officially confirmed Turkey's military intervention rights as a guarantor country on Cyprus," he said. "It also confirmed Turkey's right to keep troops on the island and to continue to reinforce them."

He indicated he was pleased with the results of the pact signed yesterday by the Greek, Turkish and British foreign ministers—guarantors of the 1960 Cyprus independence treaty.

Cyprus President Glafkos Clerides, the leader of the Greek Cypriots, lodged an official complaint with the United Nations charging Turkey with continuing to expand the territory under its control. But he had no comment on the agreement.

In London, deposed Cyprus President Makarios said yesterday that he was pleased that the Geneva agreement would "put an end to the terrible loss of human life and suffering."

"I cannot say, however, that I am satisfied with the whole contents of the agreement," he added. "In its most important part, which is the withdrawal of the Turkish troops from Cyprus, the agreement is very vague."

Greek Cypriots strongly criticized the pact because they claim that it allows the Turks to keep all the territory taken since they invaded, while it forces the Greek Cypriot National Guard to give up Turkish Cypriot enclaves and villages captured during the fighting.

Mr. Clerides's silence on the accord contrasted with remarks by Greek Cypriots on the street, who were loud in expressing their displeasure.

"This is a sellout if ever there was one," said a Greek Cypriot in Nicosia.

A middle-aged Greek Cypriot housewife, whose son was wounded in fighting, asked: "Is this why so many young men died, all for nothing?"

The accord was greeted enthusiastically by the island's Turkish Cypriots.

"We have peace at last," shouted Rauf Denktash, the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community.

"This will teach the Greeks they cannot push us around," declared a Turkish Cypriot soldier.

Meanwhile, Greek Foreign Minister Mavros, who arrived at Athens airport from Geneva, was asked if he thought the agreement's terms concerning Turkish troops on the island sold Greek Cypriots short. Mr. Mavros replied: "This is not true."

Under the pact, Turkey is more or less allowed an iron-clad military presence on Cyprus. The terms provide for a phasing out of Turkey's 20,000 invasion troops from Cyprus but do not stipulate total withdrawal.

Mr. Mavros said UN Security Council Resolution 353 already provided for immediate withdrawal of armed forces in Cyprus.

Mr. Mavros said Greece wanted Cyprus to be an independent sovereign state. He said his government would not allow partition of the island nor its unification with Greece.

As far as Greece was concerned, he said, Archbishop Makarios was the island's legitimate President.

"But I cannot tell you when he will return," he said. "It is up to him."

House Unit Approves Ban on Turkey Loans

WASHINGTON, July 31 (Reuters).—The House Banking Committee today voted to bar all loans by the U.S. Export-Import bank to Turkey until it agreed to stop growing opium poppies, used to make heroin.

The action was part of a 19-to-17 vote approving an amendment to a bill extending the legal existence of the bank.

Turkey, which two years ago had agreed to stop growing the poppies, announced early in July that it would allow cultivation to be resumed.

'Frustrated Inventor' Arrested After Threat at Elysée Palace

PARIS, July 31 (Reuters).—A frustrated inventor today threatened to blow up a truck which he said was packed with explosives outside the Elysée presidential palace.

After 30 minutes of tense bargaining with security officials, he agreed to drive away and was later arrested. Police said that they found no explosives in his truck.

The man, named as Dezso Fonagy, drew up at the front entrance of the palace driving a blue truck, which he vowed to blow up unless Environment Minister André Jarrot studied an anti-pollution device he had invented to reduce car fumes.

He told nervous security guards who surrounded his truck: "I have presented demands to the minister in charge of environment. If they are not met, this truck loaded with explosives and 500 liters of gasoline will explode and the whole area with it."

Mr. Fonagy, aged about 50, distributed pamphlets describing the anti-pollution device and told newsmen at the scene: "I have been in torment for two years trying to get the authorities interested in my invention."

His pamphlet claimed: "The Fonagy Turbo replaces the conventional carburetor. It considerably reduces the level of pollution caused by gasoline fumes."

Speaking with a foreign accent, the inventor said, "I am staying here. For two years I have been driving without pollution thanks to my system."

An Elysée security official then approached the truck and told Mr. Fonagy, "We will do you no harm. We will even give you safe conduct if you leave."

Mr. Fonagy agreed, drove off, but was later picked up by police en route to his home in an eastern Paris suburb.

The truck had been parked about 50 yards from the front door of the Elysée at the time that a cabinet meeting, chaired by President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, was under way.

Elysée security officials declined to say whether any offices had been evacuated. But traffic was stopped in the street outside and firemen were alerted.

When told of Mr. Fonagy's demands, the environment minister said, "We would never discuss them under threats."

AP

Fonagy Turbo

Smith Party Captures All 50 White Seats in Rhodesia Vote

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, July 31 (Reuters).—A strong display of white unity gave Prime Minister Ian Smith an overwhelming mandate in yesterday's general elections, it was announced today.

Mr. Smith's Rhodesian Front took all 50 white seats in the 66-seat Parliament for the third successive time. It won 77 per cent of the votes, against 18 per cent picked up by the moderate opposition Rhodesia party, which contested 38 constituencies.

A loosely-affiliated group of rightist independents, who had claimed Mr. Smith was gradually selling out white interests, did very poorly.

Africans also voted yesterday, for the eight of their 16 Parliament members who are chosen by direct election. Results from most of these constituencies were not yet available. The other eight African Parliament members were being selected by tribal colleges of chiefs and headmen.

Long-Term Problems

While reaffirming white support for the government, the elections appeared to have done little to solve Rhodesia's long-term constitutional problems.

The constitutional dispute, which centers on the role blacks should play in politics—began in 1965, when Mr. Smith's white minority administration unilaterally declared the colony of Southern Rhodesia independent of Britain.

The British government demands that black and white Rhodesians should first reach agreement on their constitutional future before it will come to terms with Mr. Smith's administration.

One of Mr. Smith's first post-election tasks will be to convene a conference of African groups in an attempt to reach agreement.

The Prime Minister announced plans for the conference last month, at the same time as he called the elections, but the refusal to attend of the African National Council, Rhodesia's most prominent black political group, was a setback for the talks.

Mr. Smith, 55, won a five-year term. Of the country's 6 million persons, 5.5 million of whom are black, only 89,652 were eligible to vote, 80,000 of whom were white.

Vote Is Assailed

SALISBURY, July 31 (AP).—The leader of the African National Council, the Right Rev. Abel Muzorewa, today criticized the Rhodesian white electorate.

"Every intelligent person who analyzes the election results will agree that the white electorate in Rhodesia is possessed by a demon of fear," he said. "And they have voted for the Rhodesian Front in a state of panic."

The bishop said the vote had been for white supremacy. "But, in fact, they have voted for speeding up a confrontation of races. They have voted to recruit African youths for guerrilla warfare, which we have been trying to prevent by seeking a peaceful solution," the bishop said.

Guyana Accuses Ex-Premier Jagan Of Stocking Arms

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, July 31 (NYT). — Former Premier Cheddi Jagan, 56, leader of the pro-Moscow People's Progressive party, has been charged under the National Security Act of illegal possession of arms and ammunitions. Maximum penalty for the offense is life imprisonment.

He was charged yesterday after raids on his home and party headquarters. Mr. Jagan's trial was set for Aug. 9. He pleaded not guilty in court today.

Heavily armed riot police cordoned off a section of city center around Freedom House, People's Progressive party headquarters, as the small three-story wooden building was searched by security officers.

The raid was the biggest on the party headquarters since this country became independent in May, 1966. Mr. Jagan and his wife Janet, the party's international affairs secretary, and another party officer were present during the raid.

The raid apparently was connected with the slaying of a policeman two weeks ago 90 miles east of Georgetown.

Weapons Smuggling Is Denied by Vesco

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 31 (AP).—Fugitive financier Robert Vesco says that charges of smuggling weapons into Costa Rica are "ridiculous and absurd." Sources in Washington said Monday night that weapons and prostitutes were smuggled out of the United States to Mr. Vesco, who lives in Costa Rica.

Mr. Vesco's statement was in a letter presented last night to Costa Rica's minister of public security. The minister said he is continuing investigations into the smuggling story. According to a source, the weapons were used to arm Mr. Vesco's bodyguards, and the prostitutes were said to have been procured by a Los Angeles madam. Vesco's statement made no mention of the prostitutes.

Prison Officials In Texas Still Try To Free Hostages

HUNTSVILLE, Texas, July 31 (AP).—Prison officials conducted what they called "intense" negotiations today with armed convict Fred Gomez Carrasco in their efforts to secure freedom for his 13 hostages.

A prison spokesman said there would be a news blackout on the confrontation until results are obtained.

It was the first time talks with Carrasco had been described as "intense." Prison officers gave no explanation for their planned silence to newsmen.

Earlier in the day Carrasco let an ultimatum slip by and then issued another to state prison officials: "Meet my demands or prepare for war."

Carrasco and two fellow convicts have been holding 13 hostages in the library at the state prison here since last Wednesday. The American Correctional Institute called it the longest case on record in which hostages have been held in a prison break.

Prison Riots Delay French Reform Plan

2 Killed in Island Jail; 11-Day Death Toll 6

PARIS, July 31 (Reuters). The government today abru[illegible] postponed long-awaited plans [illegible] prison reform as the death [illegible] rose to six in 11 days of mu[illegible] and violence in French prison[illegible]

Two prisoners died and a[illegible] 15 people were injured early [illegible] day when police stormed a [illegible] at the west-coast island tow[illegible] Saint-Martin-de-Ré to put d[illegible] a revolt.

President Valéry Giscard d[illegible]taing told a cabinet meeting [illegible] France was committed to a po[illegible] of prison reform.

But he added, "The cur[illegible] unrest, instead of making it e[illegible] is making it more difficult [illegible] creating hostile public opi[illegible] and alarming prison staff wi[illegible] cooperation is vital for reform[illegible]

The violence sweeping thro[illegible] French jails has alar[illegible] warders, who are demandin[illegible] pay raise to put them on a [illegible] with policemen.

Guards' Strike

Police said the mutiny [illegible] Saint Martin-de-Ré started w[illegible] prisoners took advantage o[illegible] strike by guards to escape f[illegible] their cells.

One prisoner was killed b[illegible] police grenade and the other [illegible] a gas container exploding in [illegible] prison workshop, police s[illegible] Three of the injured were pol[illegible] men.

Government spokesman Ar[illegible] Rossi, announcing the postpo[illegible]ment of reform plans, said a[illegible] today's cabinet meeting, "The [illegible]form of our prisons must t[illegible] account of the problems of p[illegible]sonal safety of the prison s[illegible] and must guarantee they will [illegible] able to carry out their work [illegible] conditions of normal security[illegible]

He said the government wo[illegible] study plans presented to the c[illegible]inet by Justice Minister Jean [illegible]canuet to reduce France's pri[illegible] population of 28,000.

The plans include an alter[illegible]tive to imprisonment for mi[illegible] offenders, consideration of p[illegible]oners' demands for the natio[illegible] minimum wage for their wo[illegible] more flexible visiting hours, a[illegible] a review of rehabilitation pro[illegible]dures.

Chinese Flee to Hong Kong At Highest Rate in Decade

By Joseph Lelyveld

HONG KONG, July 31 (NYT).—It's an old story, with an ebb and flow that is almost as regular as the tides, and no one seems to notice when the tide is a little swollen. But the fact is that the number of illegal immigrants fleeing to this overcrowded British colony from the adjacent Chinese province of Kwangtung is higher now than it has been in a decade.

Sometimes they climb over or tunnel under the wire fencing that China has strung along the colony's 32 miles of land border. Sometimes they hijack a motorized junk from a fishing commune, or bribe a fisherman to drop them off on one of Hong Kong's outlying islands.

But mostly they swim, staying in the water from four to twelve hours until they land on a beach or mudflat that is under British jurisdiction. To reach that point, they have to move stealthily through the Chinese countryside by night, eluding the patrols and trained police dogs of the People's Liberation Army. Also, they need stamina to overcome cramps and wit to stay out of the beam of searchlights mounted on Chinese patrol boats, which sometimes operate within 100 yards of Hong Kong's shore.

More than anything else, they need luck. In Deep Bay, which lies to the west of Hong Kong's New Territories, there are oyster beds that can cut swimmers at low tide and oystermen who occasionally apprehend them and turn them back to Chinese authorities.

In Mirs Bay, which lies to the east, there are strong currents that can sweep swimmers past one of the several small islands for which they usually aim and out to the South China Sea. Now and then, there are also sharks. Two weeks ago, a 23-year-old woman named Tang Lai-yee managed to swim to safety after a shark had snapped off her right foot. Her three companions never made it.

In the first six months of the year, the police here reported the arrival of 2,833 illegal immigrants from Kwangtung, an increase of 35 per cent over the number reported for the first half of last year, and more than twice as many as were reported for all of 1970.

The police statistics are the known cases. The number of unknown cases, Cantonese who quietly melt into Hong Kong's population without bothering to make themselves known to the authorities, is anyone's guess. The Immigration Department, which operates on the theory that the police statistics should generally be multiplied by a factor of three, estimates that 8,220 persons [illegible]caped in the first half of [illegible] year.

Even if that estimate is acc[illegible]ed, it represents only a tri[illegible] when set against Kwangtu[illegible] population of 42 million, let al[illegible] the total of more than 800 mill[illegible] Chinese. But a substantial p[illegible]portion of the illegal immigra[illegible] these days are urban youths [illegible] have been sent to rural comm[illegible]nities from Canton and of[illegible] cities in Kwangtung as part [illegible] the general movement in Ch[illegible] to send "educated young peo[illegible] from the cities to the countrys[illegible]

Reviewed in that context, [illegible]rise in the number coming [illegible] Hong Kong does not seem [illegible]dental.

In the last four years, it is s[illegible] more than 100,000 youths h[illegible] been "rusticated" from Can[illegible] to the communes. In that s[illegible] period, about 70,000 illegal im[illegible]grants are estimated by the [illegible]migration Department to h[illegible]made their way to Hong Ko[illegible] Even if the estimate is discour[illegible] by 50 per cent and it is assu[illegible] that only one in four was [illegible] "sentdown" youth—a conserva[illegible] guess—that would still leave n[illegible]ly 9,000 youths who have flee[illegible] the colony to evade that d[illegible] Many more must have tried [illegible] failed.

24 Counts of Murde[illegible] In N.Y. Nightclub F[illegible]

WHITE PLAINS, N.Y., July [illegible] (AP).—A 22-year-old man [illegible] indicted yesterday on 24 co[illegible] of murder in the June 30 fir[illegible] a discothèque in Port Ches[illegible] N.Y.

The indictment returned [illegible] the Westchester County gr[illegible] jury also charged the man, P[illegible] Leonard, with one count of a[illegible] one count of burglary and [illegible] counts of petty larceny in [illegible] fire at Gulliver's Discothe[illegible] near the New York-Connecti[illegible] state line.

House Panel Votes Relief for Taxpaye[illegible]

WASHINGTON, July 31 (A[illegible] DJ).—The House Ways and Me[illegible] Committee tentatively appro[illegible] yesterday some tax reducti[illegible] that primarily would affect lo[illegible] and middle-income taxpayers.

Under the committee's deci[illegible] the standard deduction used [illegible] taxpayers who do not item[illegible] deductions would be increased [illegible] 17 per cent of a taxpayer's [illegible]justed gross income up to [illegible] maximum of $2,500 a year, fr[illegible] the current 15 per cent of [illegible]come, or maximum of $2,000.

Quebec Approves Language Law

QUEBEC, July 31 (Reuters).—The Quebec provincial Parliament yesterday approved a controversial bill making French the official language of the province.

The legislation, opposed by many in the province's English-speaking minority, passed its third and final reading by a vote of 92-10. It now requires the approval of Quebec Gov. Hugues Lapointe, but that is only a formality.

Until now, both English and French have been the official languages.

House Votes to Allow Americans to Buy Gold

WASHINGTON, July 31 (Reuters).—The House today passed Senate-sponsored legislation to allow Americans to buy and sell gold as of next year.

The legislation would allow the President to authorize gold buying by U.S. citizens, for the first time in more than 40 years, effective from January, 1975.

Tokyo's 1974 Census Shows Slight Decline

TOKYO, July 31 (AP).—Tokyo has registered a drop in population for the first time since the end of World War II. The city's census is based annually as of July 1.

The Tokyo metropolitan government said that Tokyo's population stood at 11,633,875, down 1,416 compared with a year ago.

Most Willing to Give Caramanlis a Chance

Leftist Parties Come Cautiously Back Into Open in Greece

By Alvin Shuster

ATHENS, July 31 (NYT).—After more than seven years of repression under military dictatorship, the political left is emerging into the sunlight with public statements, rare press conferences and varying degrees of confidence and caution.

Most of its spokesmen, ranging from non-Communists to factions of the Communist party, have endorsed the week-old civilian government of Constantine Caramanlis. Like most Greeks, they appear willing to give it a chance to move the country back to democracy before any attempts at open challenge.

For its part, the Caramanlis government may well move toward lifting the 1947 ban on the Communist party. This would be a major political step, now favored by important members of the new cabinet who feel Greece has little to fear in bringing the extreme left into the open.

"I have been a strong anti-Communist all my life and remember vividly the civil war with Communists that ended 25 years ago," said a senior minister today. "But there doesn't seem any point any longer in keeping them underground and forcing them to operate through a front. Let them come out and run for office. There is nothing for us to be afraid of."

The minister, a close adviser to Mr. Caramanlis, took the view that the extremist left would pose no challenge to the politicians now in power, given their widespread popularity in the aftermath of the fall of military rule. He foresaw more problems in keeping the Communists illegal than in offering them the opportunity to take part openly in elections.

Still, the strategy of the left in coming months—and of the Communists in particular—is one of the worrisome questions for the new government. Diplomats suggest that any widespread disruption by Communist-inspired protesters could imperil the stability of the young government.

Militants of the left, however, indicated that they would move slowly, because they did not want to interrupt the momentum of Mr. Caramanlis's progress toward restoring full democratic freedoms. The militants are well aware, moreover, that the public in general appeared in no mood for the kind of demonstrations and riots that marked the years before the army coup here in April, 1967.

In a coffee shop in the Koliana, or "red," area of Athens, for example, a bus conductor, a taxi driver, a factory worker and a retired merchant all said they had always voted in past elections for the United Democratic Left, or EDA, the subterfuge for the banned Communist party. But they said now was not the time for any open agitation, but rather the time to support Mr. Caramanlis.

"We have to solve our problems first and then worry about politics" said a customer as backgammon games clicked at nearby tables. "If the problems are solved, there will be no Communists. When people can eat, there is no left."

Mr. Caramanlis, a strong anti-Communist, clearly recognizes the problem of keeping the left calm as he shapes his programs. Yesterday he met for 20 minutes with Elias Eliou, spokesman for the EDA, who has voiced support for the Premier and asked his followers to be patient.

Mr. Eliou, who is 70 years old and a generally respected figure in Athens, avoided the question whether he was offered a post in the government of "national unity." Several ministers said later that this possibility could not be ruled out for sometime later.

As it is, Mr. Caramanlis has included several left-of-center figures in his cabinet, including John Pesmatsoglou, an economist, George Mylonas, member of the group called Democratic Defense, and Charalambos Protopappas, president of the obscure Greek Socialist Union.

Several younger political figures, also left of center, refused appointments on the ground that they wanted to maintain their independence.

Somewhere between these figures in the complicated political spectrum and the extreme left of the Communist party looms Andreas Papandreou, a politician in the Center Union party before the 1967 coup, who has moved left in his public statements while living in exile.

He has issued the most critical statements of any on the left, saying that the power in Greece remained in the hands of the armed forces which so oppressed Greeks for seven years.

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...el to Issue Report

...en. Haig, in Senate Hearing, ...acks Kissinger on Wiretaps

By Marilyn Berger

...ASHINGTON, July 31 (WP).—...residential chief of staff Alex...r Haig jr. yesterday backed ...tary of State Henry Kissin... testimony to the Senate ...ign Relations Committee that ...s for the wiretapping of 17 ...uals and newsmen came from ...dent Nixon.

...almost three hours of testi...y, Gen. Haig, who served as ...Kissinger's deputy during the ... of the wiretapping, from 1969 ...71, told the committee that ... program to discover the ...ces of leaks was carried out ...r the specific approval of the ...ident.

...e hearing was the last in a ...s requested by Mr. Kissinger ... news articles which ap...ed last month, quoting FBI ...ments, cast doubt on the ...ibility of his September testi...y to the committee during his ...rmation hearings. In an ...donal news conference in ...burg on June 11, Mr. Kissin... threatened to resign if he was ...cleared of the allegation in ... documents that he had re...ted the wiretaps.

...committee report is expected ... in a week to 10 days, said the committee chairman, Sen. William Fulbright, D-Ark.

From the remarks of senators who have been present at the hearings, it appeared that Mr. Kissinger will get a clean bill of health, even though a number of senators seem to feel that his role was somewhat less passive than originally described.

Mr. Kissinger had said his role was limited to supplying the names of persons with access to classified material that had been leaked to the press. But some senators feel that it was partly his zeal to get at leaks and his concern that secret diplomatic initiatives might become known that led to the wiretapping program.

But no senator has indicated that the testimony differs in any substantive way from that given in September by Mr. Kissinger.

'Semantic' Difficulty

Sen. Fulbright acknowledged a "semantic" difficulty between the words "initiate" and "instigate." The chairman had asked Mr. Kissinger in September whether he had "initiated" any wiretaps and the secretary-designate replied, "No." The program was initiated, both Mr. Kissinger and Gen. Haig have testified, at a meeting of the President, the FBI director, the late J. Edgar Hoover, and the attorney general at the time, John Mitchell.

On the question of Mr. Kissinger's role in "instigating" the taps because of his concern over the leaks of classified material, Sen. Fulbright was vague.

Sen. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., said that both Mr. Kissinger and Gen. Haig had been operating under instructions from "the highest authority" and that neither had acted on his own. Gen. Haig, Sen. Symington said, "confirmed the fact that Mr. Kissinger did not instigate any tapping at any time."

...ixon Weighs ...sking House ...o Vote Now

(Continued from Page 1)

...t up until the moment that ...did so," Rep. Conable said.

...discussing the proposal with ... Burch, both Mr. Gubser and ... Steiger stressed the impact ...he television hearings of the ...se Judiciary Committee. Mr. ...iger said that "a stampede" ... developing in the House that ...ld impair Mr. Nixon's chances ...survive a trial in the Senate.

...oth congressmen said that ...publican members were es...ially concerned about the ...gations that President Nixon ... misused the Internal Rev...e Service in a political way. ...Mr. Gubser said, however, that ...was still "leaning against im...chment" because he thought ... charges as framed by the ...diciary Committee were "too ...eral in nature."

...here were other signs yester... that Mr. Nixon's position has ...iously eroded in the House. ...Minority leader John Rhodes, ...Ariz., emphasized that he had ... reached any decision on his ...a impeachment stand and said ... issue should not be polariz... along party lines.

...ep. John Anderson of Illinois, ...ier of the House GOP con...nce, said that "people are ...ling around, floundering, try... to decide upon a course of ...ion."

...nd in the Senate, two mem... said that they had been ...nded out by Bryce Harlow, the ...sident's former counselor, about ... Nixon's prospects in a trial. ...he official White House view ...ually enunciated by press ...retary Ronald Ziegler—is that ... Nixon has nothing to worry ...ut in the Senate because im...chment will be defeated in ... House.

...his view has scant, if any, ...port in the House.

...ne Republican spoke of the ...easure of desperation" in the ...P cloakroom. Others talked ...the vote far exceeding the 50 ...publicans who are supposed to ... for impeachment.

...emocrats also expressed ...reness of the discomfiture of ...r Republican colleagues hav... a recorded vote on impeach...nt.

..."m sure there's a lot of people ... would like to take the im...chment vote by voice vote," ... majority leader Thomas ...ell, of Massachusetts, "but it ...'s going to happen."

...ot all Republicans were look... for a way out, however. Sev... said that the impeachment ...ess had to run its course ...ardless of consequences and ...vely opposed proposals to ...stall a vote on the merits.

...totally oppose the concept ... Mr. Nixon asking for a pro...eachment votel," said Rep. ...iam Ketchum of California. ...would be the biggest cop-out ...own."

...ep. Ketchum said that "the ...ple think pretty poorly of ...gress right now and that ...ld absolutely devastate them."

...ver GIs in Thailand

...ANGKOK, July 31 (AP).—...rican troop strength in Thai...d dropped to 30,000 men in ..., a 30 per cent cut in 12 ...ths and the lowest number ...e the Vietnam war buildup ...966, United States and Thai ...tary spokesmen reported to-

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Nixon Claims Parts of Tapes Are Privileged

WASHINGTON, July 31 (UPI).—President Nixon today claimed executive privilege on 48 minutes of conversations with top aides on the tapes he surrendered yesterday to Watergate prosecutors.

At the same time, presidential lawyers revealed that five minutes and 12 seconds of one of the subpoenaed tapes do not exist because the tape ran out and was replaced in the middle of a conversation.

Mr. Nixon's claims of privilege and the announcement of the missing tape segment were disclosed in a detailed index and analysis submitted by presidential lawyer James St. Clair to accompany the 20 tape recordings he surrendered to U.S. District Judge John Sirica.

In it, Mr. St. Clair cited portions of 10 of those conversations that Mr. Nixon claims should be kept secret and not revealed at the Watergate cover-up trial due to start Sept. 9.

Mr. Nixon has yet to surrender—in accordance with an order last week of the Supreme Court—tapes of 44 other conversations subpoenaed by special prosecutor Leon Jaworski. Some of those are expected to be delivered to the court later this week.

The missing conversation was on a tape of a conversation between Mr. Nixon and his top aides, H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman, on April 17, 1973.

Democrats Pick Newcomer to Run For S.C. Governor

CHARLESTON, S.C., July 31 (NYT).—A political newcomer, Charles Ravenel, defeated veteran congressman William Jennings Bryan Dorn for the South Carolina Democratic nomination for governor.

Mr. Ravenel's victory in a runoff election over the dean of the state's congressional delegation is the biggest political upset in the state's modern history. Mr. Ravenel will be the first candidate since 1903 to be the majority party nominee without ever having held public office.

With 96 per cent of the state's voting precincts reporting, Mr. Ravenel had 176,487 votes against 143,590 for Rep. Dorn and 55 per cent of the vote. Mr. Ravenel piled up the bulk of his vote in the urban areas but did better in the rural portions of the state than most expected.

Mr. Ravenel, a 38-year-old investment banker and former Harvard football player, also is a former White House scholar assigned to the Department of the Treasury. Mr. Dorn is a 26-year veteran of Congress and chairman of the House Veterans Affairs Committee.

7 Bombs Set Off in U.K.

LONDON, July 31 (AP).—Three identical small bombs went off early today in streets in Oxford, and four fire bombs were set off at movie houses in Birmingham. There were no casualties and damage was slight, local police said. They believed the Irish Republican Army was responsible.

Associated Press

Eugenio Martinez (left) and Bernard Barker (right) are accompanied by their lawyer, Daniel Schultz, as they arrive for sentencing in the Ellsberg break-in case. The two men, "plumbers" sentenced in Watergate case, were placed on three-year probation.

Ehrlichman Receives Prison Term

(Continued from Page 1)

8-year-8-month to 20-year sentence for his part in the Watergate burglary. Today's sentence was scheduled to run concurrently with the earlier term and will not lengthen it.

In giving Barker and Martinez suspended sentences, Judge Gesell said they were "duped by high government officials." But he admonished them for contributing "to illegal activity that was typical of the regime you so strenuously opposed in Cuba."

Both men are Cuban exiles who worked for more than 10 years as CIA agents, based in Miami.

Pending Appeal

Martinez was sentenced to 1 to 4 years in the Watergate break-in and was paroled in March. Barker has served one year of a 2 1/2-to-6-year sentence and is free pending appeal.

The break-in case involved an attempt by the White House to discredit Mr. Ellsberg after he leaked secret Pentagon papers on the Indochina war to the news media.

Overall approval of the break-in was given by Ehrlichman. The plan was carried out by the Cubans.

On March 7, 1974, the four trial defendants, former presidential special counsel Charles Colson and Felipe DeDiego were indicted on charges connected with the break-in. Colson pleaded guilty last month to a related charge—other charges against him were dropped as part of a plea-bargaining accord—and was sentenced to 1 to 3 years in prison. The charges against Mr. DeDiego were dismissed.

Ehrlichman is the highest official of the Nixon administration to be convicted and sentenced in Watergate and its related scandals. Twenty-one other administration and Nixon re-election committee officials have been convicted or pleaded guilty in the scandals.

Six top administration and campaign officials, including Ehrlichman, face trial on Sept. 9 on charges related to the Watergate cover-up.

Similar Charges

LOS ANGELES, July 31 (UPI).—District Attorney Joseph Busch said today there was a "possibility" that perjury charges in Los Angeles county against Ehrlichman would be dropped in view of the similar nature of the charges on which Ehrlichman was convicted and sentenced in Washington.

The former White House aide is scheduled to go on trial here on Aug. 16 on charges that he lied to a county grand jury about his knowledge and involvement in the break-in.

Impeachment Committee Ends Vote

(Continued from Page 1)

has been set back a few days and is expected to start Aug. 15 rather than Aug. 12, according to the House majority leader, Rep. Thomas O'Neill, D-Mass.

Rep. Rodino asked for the additional time to "prepare the case" after the impeachment resolution is reported out of the House Rules Committee. A hearing in the Rules Committee now is expected to be held on Aug. 7.

Rep. O'Neill, a former member of the Rules Committee, said he favors a rule allowing any House member to offer other articles of impeachment or a resolution to strike down the Judiciary Committee's recommended articles, but he would oppose allowing members to amend the committee's articles. It probably would limit the number of changes proposed by preventing members from trying to tinker with the panel's language, and serve to speed up the House debate.

A House vote on impeachment is expected on Aug. 24, with the Senate proceedings likely to begin a month later.

In its final day of deliberations before the TV cameras, the Judiciary Committee approved the third article against the President by 21-17, a narrower margin than the first two articles. And in rejecting the two other articles, the ranks of Mr. Nixon's accusers grew weaker and the debate more rancorous.

The final article—which Republican opponents noted sarcastically was raised on "prime TV time," during evening viewing hours—gave its Democratic sponsors an opportunity to air the President's questionable tax practices that resulted in an underpayment on income tax of about $420,000.

"It's a good political issue," said Rep. Trent Lott, R-Miss., "but it isn't one you impeach the President for."

Chirac Visits Denmark

COPENHAGEN, July 31 (UPI).—French Prime Minister Jacques Chirac arrived here today for a two-day official visit and talks with Danish leaders that will center on Common Market issues, including Arab relations.

Milk Co-Op Ex-Chief Pleads Guilty to Bribing of Connally

(Continued from Page 1)

to make a "full and truthful disclosure" of all he knows about the milk producers' political dealings.

Replaced as Associated Milk Producers' general manager in 1972 but kept on as a $100,000-a-year "consultant" to the co-op until last fall, Nelson faces a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a $10,000 fine. Both the bribery charge involving Mr. Connally and the illegal corporate contributions to other politicians were combined in a single conspiracy count.

Judge Hart released the gray-haired Nelson in the custody of his attorney, Anthony Nicholas, of San Antonio, Texas, and ordered a pre-sentence investigation.

Mr. Nixon ordered the higher price supports on March 23, 1971, at a meeting in the Oval Office with Mr. Connally and other senior advisers.

Nelson said today that he subsequently authorized co-op lobbyist Bob Lilly to give $10,000 to Texas lawyer Jake Jacobsen with the understanding that the money would be passed on to Mr. Connally for his assistance.

The grand jury that indicted Mr. Connally charged that he got the cash in two installments. Once a close associate of Mr. Connally, Mr. Jacobsen, who was a Milk Producers' lawyer at the time, allegedly paid the Treasury secretary $5,000 on May 14, 1971, and $5,000 more on Sept. 24, 1971.

Indicted along with Mr. Connally but only on a single felony count, Mr. Jacobsen is expected to plead guilty and become a witness for the prosecution. Nelson and Mr. Lilly, who has been cooperating with Watergate investigators since last fall, are also likely to be called.

In addition to allegedly taking the money, Mr. Connally stands accused of conspiring to cover up the payments and then lying under oath about them in two grand-jury appearances.

The other illegal corporate contributions that Nelson admitted today included $8,400 to Sen. Edmund Muskie's 1970 Senate campaign, $5,000 to the unsuccessful 1970 Senate race of former Democratic Gov. Philip Hoff of Vermont, and more than $150,000 for Sen. Hubert Humphrey's last three bids for public office.

Former Milk Producers' special counsel David Parr, who was the co-op's No. 2 man under Nelson, pleaded guilty last week to taking part in making many of the same contributions.

Text of Two Defeated Articles

WASHINGTON, July 31 (IHT).—Following are texts of impeachment resolutions rejected last night by the House Judiciary Committee:

By Rep. John Conyers, D-Mich.

In his conduct of the office of President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in disregard of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, on and subsequent to March 17, 1969, authorized, ordered, and ratified the concealment from Congress of the facts and the submission to the Congress of false and misleading statements concerning the existence, scope and nature of American bombing operations in Cambodia in derogation of the power of the Congress to declare war, to make appropriations and to raise and support armies, and by such conduct warrants impeachment and trial and removal from office.

* * *

By Rep. Edward Mezvinsky, D-Iowa.

In his conduct of the office of President of the United States, Richard M. Nixon, in violation of his constitutional oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and, to the best of his ability, preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and in violation of his constitutional duty to take care that the laws be faithfully executed, did receive emoluments from the United States in excess of the compensation provided by law pursuant to Article 2, Section 1 of the Constitution, and did willfully attempt to evade the payment of a portion of federal income taxes due and owing by him for the years 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972, in that:

(1) He, during the period for which he has been elected President, unlawfully received compensation in the form of government expenditures at and on his privately owned properties located in or near San Clemente, California, and Key Biscayne, Florida.

(2) He knowingly and fraudulently failed to report certain income and claimed deductions in the years 1969, 1970, 1971 and 1972 on his federal income tax returns which were not authorized by law, including deductions for a gift of papers to the United States valued at approximately $576,000.

In all of this, Richard M. Nixon has acted in a manner contrary to his trust as President and subservient of constitutional government, to the great prejudice of the cause of law and justice and to the manifest injury of the people of the United States.

Wherefore, Richard M. Nixon, by such conduct, warrants impeachment and trial and removal from office.

If Impeached and Convicted

Nixon Could Face Financial Woes

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, June 31 (WP).—President Nixon, already under financial pressure over income taxes owed the government and payments on his California property, stands to suffer a series of major financial blows if the House of Representatives impeaches him and the Senate finds him guilty.

In addition to losing his $200,000 yearly presidential salary, Mr. Nixon would automatically lose the right:

- To receive a $60,000-a-year lifetime special presidential pension, payable to all former presidents except those ousted from office under the impeachment procedure.
- To up to $96,000 a year in government payments for staff salaries and for allowances for office assistance for the rest of his life.
- To obtain free office space for himself and his staff for the rest of his life, paid for by the government.
- Of his wife to receive a $20,000-a-year widow's pension in case he should die.

Disbarment Possible

Mr. Nixon's troubles, however, would not stop there. There would be some possibility that, having been found guilty by the Senate of "high crimes and misdemeanors" and removed from the presidency, he might be disbarred from the practice of law and thus cut off from further sources of income from his profession.

Although the President under those circumstances could probably still earn substantial amounts of money by writing memoirs of his tumultuous presidential years, the financial penalties of impeachment and conviction would represent a severe loss of anticipated income.

Despite widespread ownership of real estate at Key Biscayne, Fla., and San Clemente, Calif., Mr. Nixon already is having some financial troubles arising out of the Watergate scandal and his own tax affairs. After the Internal Revenue reopened his 1969-72 tax returns, he was billed for $467,000 in back taxes and interest.

Two weeks ago, it was reported that Mr. Nixon was unable to meet a $226,440 payment on his San Clemente property and was seeking refinancing to ease the pressure.

The special presidential pension law was first passed in 1958 and the amounts have been increased repeatedly.

However, the law specifically stipulates that these benefits will not be available to anyone removed from the presidency "pursuant to Section 4 of Article II of the Constitution"—the impeachment and conviction section. On the other hand, if he resigns, he would not lose these benefits.

Even if impeached and convicted, the President apparently would still be eligible to certain other benefits governed by other laws: The right to any civil service retirement benefits or social security benefits earned through other jobs excluding the presidency; the right to Secret Service protection for as long as he wants it; and the right to send non-political mail free.

Potential civil service retirement benefits are entirely separate from the special $60,000 presidential pension. Even if ousted from office, Mr. Nixon, based on his years of service as a congressman and senator (1947-53) and vice-president (1953-61), might be eligible for a civil service retirement pension of about $18,000 a year, assuming he paid into the retirement system during those years. But this would be small compared to the much larger benefits he stands to lose.

U.S. Indicts Hughes, 3 Others In Airline Stock Fraud Case

By J. Y. Smith

WASHINGTON, July 31 (WP).—Billionaire Howard Hughes and three others were indicted by a federal grand jury yesterday on charges of stock manipulation, fraud and conspiracy in connection with the acquisition in 1968 of Air West Airline.

Named with Mr. Hughes in the indictment, which was returned in U.S. District Court in Las Vegas, are Robert Maheu, former chief executive officer of the Hughes Tool Co. operations in Nevada (now Summa Corp.); Chester Davis, chief counsel for Summa; and David Charnay, a business associate of Mr. Hughes and president of Four Star International, a television and movie production company.

In announcing the charges, the Justice Department said the four were accused of driving down the price of Air West stock to make it easier to gain control of the company.

The department said the maximum penalty for stock manipulation is two years in prison and a $10,000 fine. It said the maximum penalties on each of the other charges—conspiracy and two counts of making interstate telephone calls to manipulate stock prices—is five years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

Herman Greenspun, owner and editor of the Las Vegas Sun, and George Crockett, a friend of Mr. Hughes, were named as unindicted co-conspirators in the case. Unindicted co-conspirators are frequently used as prosecution witnesses.

It was the second time Mr. Hughes has been charged in connection with the Air West transactions.

In January, stock fraud charges were dismissed against Mr. Hughes and four others—including Mr. Maheu, Mr. Davis and Mr. Charnay.

The Justice Department chose to go before the grand jury again rather than appeal that ruling.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Dean Vernon said he had pressed the case on orders from Deputy Attorney General Laurence Silberman. U.S. Attorney DeVoe Heaton made a brief appearance before the grand jury Monday.

Yesterday's indictment alleges that Mr. Hughes ordered Mr. Maheu and Mr. Davis to offer to buy control of Air West, now known as Hughes Airwest, at a cash price that would yield about $22 a share to stockholders. The offer was announced Aug. 12, 1968, the indictment said.

On Dec. 23, 1968, it continued, about 52 per cent of the Air West stockholders voted to accept the offer. But the company's board of directors voted, 13 to 11, to reject it.

This was three days before the Hughes offer was to expire. During that time, the indictment said, the defendants flooded the American Stock Exchange with 46,100 shares of Air West. On Dec. 31, Air West opened at $13 a share, dropped to $15.75 and closed at $18.87.

Of the 46,100 shares, the indictment said, Mr. Greenspun owned 15,000 and Mr. Crockett 12,000. The remaining 19,100 shares allegedly were sold "short" on orders from Mr. Charnay.

Australia, N. Korea Ties

CANBERRA, July 31 (AP).—Australia and North Korea have agreed to establish diplomatic relations, Foreign Minister Donald Willesee said today.

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Ford, on the Road, Maintains Pace of a Personal Campaign

By Douglas E. Kneeland

SAN DIEGO, July 31 (NYT).—A sense of inevitability has settled over Vice-President Ford's hard-traveling entourage as the impeachment storm gathers in Washington.

Mostly it is unspoken. But the signs are unmistakably there. And occasionally someone voices the conviction that has taken root.

"He is going to be President," a senior staffer said of Mr. Ford. "It is inevitable. And he knows it."

Not that the stolid, affable Vice-President would acknowledge it as he stumped doggedly from one end of the country to the other, proclaiming his belief in the President's innocence at a high-school gymnasium in Muncie, Ind., or at a gilded ballroom in Las Vegas; bestowing his blessing on Republican candidates and quietly enjoying the warm reception of Republicans who seem starved for something to cheer about.

Mr. Ford's demonstration of loyalty has been impeccable. Asked with increasing frequency in news conferences at almost every stop along his route how he feels about the prospect of being president, he grins sheepishly, as if the thought had never crossed his mind, and says that his only aim is "to do a good job as Vice-President."

Tough Pace

Whatever his intentions or beliefs, however, Mr. Ford is maintaining a pace much more in tune with a tough personal campaign for national office than with the usual courtesy appearances for party candidates in off-year elections.

In six days, for example, he has appeared in Muncie; Chicago; Canton, Ohio; San Francisco; Las Vegas and this southern California city.

Next month, Mr. Ford is scheduled to spend 23 days on the road, 10 of them in a row at what could be the height of the debate on impeachment before the full House of Representatives.

In the last seven months, as he likes to remind his audiences—with a constant updating of figures—he has visited 38 states and traveled more than 110,000 miles.

Gratitude Gained

In those travels, he has spoken out for Mr. Nixon. And he also has won the gratitude of vast numbers of Republicans by campaigning for many and by reassuring more that their party will survive the Watergate affair.

In doing so, the Vice-President has widened his lead in the Harris Poll among Republicans and independents to 8 percentage points over Gov. Ronald Reagan of California as their choice for president in 1976. Twenty-three per cent of them chose Mr. Ford in the most recent survey, compared with 15 per cent for Gov. Reagan.

The Vice-President's travels are his own doing, his staff insists, and are not instigated or directed by the White House.

And Mr. Ford said yesterday that, despite the critical actions being voted by the House Judiciary Committee, he had talked with the President only once, "four or five days ago," since visiting him at San Clemente, Calif., about two weeks ago.

'No Intention'

Asked whether he was also using the opportunity to speak throughout the country, as Mr. Nixon did in 1964 an 1966, as a stepping stone to the Republican presidential nomination in 1976, the Vice-President said, as he has before, "I have no intention of being a candidate for any political office in 1976."

Pressed as to whether it meant that he would not run, he said: "I have no intention of being a candidate. I guess you can translate that into saying I won't run."

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'Historic,' French Say

Arab League, EEC Leaders Open Cooperation Meeting

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, July 31 (IHT).—Leaders of the Arab League and the European Economic Community met here today to begin a political and economic dialogue that French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues described as of "historic significance."

At a first step today, the two sides agreed to set up a joint commission representing the 29 nations—nine EEC and 29 Arab—along with several working groups dealing with specific problems of cooperation. François-Xavier Ortoli, president of the European Commission, said that contacts would begin this week on the constitution of the joint commission and the mandates for the working groups. The commission is expected to meet for the first time in November.

This first Euro-Arab meeting ran into considerable difficulty along the way. Originally scheduled for last February, it was postponed when the United States organized the Washington energy conference for the same month. It was delayed again after the British elections when the new Labor government expressed fears that such a Euro-Arab dialogue might conflict with U.S. peace efforts in the Middle East.

Secretary of State Henry Kissinger had expressed reservations on that dialogue, indicating that it could make the Europeans vulnerable to Arab pressures and that the talks might be dominated by the more radical Arab elements.

Peace Forum

The U.S. reservations were publicly muted, and the British objections lifted when the EEC Council of Ministers agreed at its June meeting that the impending dialogue would not be economic, not political, and that it would not become a forum for rival Middle East peace efforts.

Despite that, it was clear at today's meeting that neither politics nor oil could be kept out of these talks. The two Arab spokesmen here, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed, current chairman of the Arab League's ministerial council; and former Egyptian Foreign Minister Mahmoud Riad, the Arab League's secretary-general, stressed the political aspect of the dialogue.

"There is always a link between politics and economics," said Sheikh Ahmed. He said that the very inspiration of these talks had been the unstable Middle East situation.

Mr. Sauvagnargues, who as current chairman of the EEC Council of Ministers was speaking for the community, emphasized that "long-term economic cooperation" was the sole goal of the dialogue. But even he had to admit that the Arabs look on Europe as a "factor of stabilization in the Middle East," and an alternative to a growing superpower influence in the area.

Development Interests

Spokesmen for the two sides said that the working groups to be set up would deal with such things as industrial development, agriculture and investment. Mr. Riad said that an essential Arab interest was "how to build a strong base of development with the capital available."

Although neither side today wanted to emphasize potential agreements on oil supply and the flow of what are now called "petrodollars" into Europe, it was obvious that those two issues are at the very heart of the dialogue. One official remarked that any oil discussions would not be so much on the price of oil, which is being discussed in other forums, as on how the Arabs will use the oil profits.

The Europeans, with the French excepted, have not wanted the talks to conflict with the Group of 12, which was set up at the Washington energy conference to forge a common front of energy-consuming nations. France, the only EEC member not in the Group of 12, believes that such consumer nation cartels are doomed to failure.

Bar-Lev Sees Israel Staying In Sinai City

TEL AVIV, July 31 (UPI).—An Israel cabinet officer today indicated Israel would continue to occupy part of the southern Sinai while Premier Yitzhak Rabin warned that the present Mideast stalemate could not last.

The separate statements came as the Israeli Army began a series of measures to improve its alert procedures by surprise callups of selected reserve units. Readiness of the armored corps was stressed.

"It will not be possible to maintain the present reality in relations with our neighbors for a long time," Mr. Rabin said at Hebrew University in Jerusalem. He said efforts continued to arrive at political settlements with the Arab states.

"When we reach a situation that is inescapable and must fight, each and every one of us must have the feeling in his heart that we had no choice in making war," he said. "This feeling is one of the moral pillars of our position."

Gloomy on Syria

While peace with Lebanon and Egypt is feasible, he said, "it is hard for me to see Syria willing to work toward peace by giving up its claim to the Golan Heights."

Earlier, Commerce and Industry Minister Haim Bar-Lev said the area around the booming Israeli town of Ophira at Sharm el-Sheikh, in the Sinai Desert, would be settled and industrialized over the next 10 years.

"Sharm el-Sheikh and the surrounding Sinai region is one of the most important territories for Israel's security and therefore it will remain Israeli," Mr. Bar-Lev said in a visit to the town. Formerly a lieutenant general and armed forces chief of staff, Mr. Bar-Lev was responsible for the unsuccessful Bar-Lev line, which fell early in last October's war.

"Within three years there will be 1,000 families in Sharm el-Sheikh and within 10 years it will be a developed and industrialized city," he said.

Israel captured Sharm el-Sheikh in the 1967 Middle East war. Before the war, the Egyptians had used the village garrison and surrounding region to block Israeli shipping through the Straits of Tiran into the Red Sea and Israel's southern port of Eilat.

School to Open

Reuven Aloni, the government's chief of development for the southern Sinai, said the first school would open for Jewish settlers in Ophira this fall.

Meanwhile, selected reservists were called up last night and today for a mobilization exercise. Israeli reporters said. They said the reservists were ferried to their base in buses.

Tank repairmen and armor specialists are among the reservists singled out for call-ups, military sources said.

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12 Nations Reach Broad Accord on Crisis Oil Plan

BRUSSELS, July 31 (Reuters).—Senior officials from 12 of the richest industrialized nations today reached broad agreement on an emergency plan to share their oil in the event of a new world energy crisis.

"I think we have succeeded in proposing ways and means of cooperating in various fields of energy," Vicount Etienne Davignon, the senior Belgian official who chaired the meeting, told reporters.

He said that the plan would be implemented as soon as it had been approved by the governments involved.

Viscount Davignon said that there would be another meeting of the coordinating group Sept. 19 and 20 to examine a final draft agreement. Special working groups will meet here during the August holiday to settle outstanding technical points and draft the document.

The countries involved are the United States, Canada, Norway, Japan and all the European Common Market countries except France.

France refused to join the group when it was set up at the Washington energy conference last February because it feared that the group would antagonize the oil producers.

But officials here believe that the new French government may decide to join the group.

22 Lost Off Spanish Ship

LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, July 31 (AP).—Eighteen of 23 Spanish crewmen of the 538-ton Spanish refrigeration ship Quo Vedis are missing after the ship sank yesterday in heavy seas off the coast of Spanish Sahara, port authorities here said.

United Press International.

Fcench Foreign Minister Jean Sanvagnargues (right) with Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed. They are among those taking part in Arab-European dialngue.

Hanoi Forces Launch Attack On 4th Town Near Da Nang

DA NANG, South Vietnam, July 31 (AP).—North Vietnamese forces launched an attack on a fourth town in the northern coastal region below Da Nang as the fighting in the area entered its third week.

The Saigon government poured more infantry and tank reinforcements into the sector, but said that there was no immediate threat to Da Nang, the country's largest city, with a population of 500,000.

Field reports said that the North Vietnamese shelled Que Son, 25 miles south of Da Nang, late yesterday afternoon and followed up with a ground attack. The reports were sketchy and there was no word of casualties.

Meanwhile, fighting continued around the towns of Thuong Duc, Duc Duc and Dai Loc, within 10 to 15 miles of each other and some 20 miles southwest of Da Nang. Military sources said that the fighting in the area is the fiercest reported since the cease-fire agreement 18 months ago.

South Vietnamese military sources said that 21 North Vietnamese were killed in a battle three miles northeast of Duc Duc and that government forces later found nearly 100 more dead from air raids.

Air Attacks

More heavy artillery exchanges and heavy government air attacks were reported around the three towns.

A South Vietnamese column of troop and tank reinforcements came under heavy artillery and infantry assault on a hill four miles east of Thuong Duc, field sources said. Initial reports indicated that more than a dozen Saigon troops were killed or wounded. Another five government troops were reported killed and five wounded when Thuong Duc and the area around it were hit by about 1,000 rocket and heavy artillery shells.

Government reinforcements took back one of seven outposts lost Monday near Thuong Duc, the field sources said.

The air force claimed destruction of five North Vietnamese tanks and 49 trucks.

The Saigon command reported that the Viet Cong cut two important supply roads along the central coast. One was repaired quickly, it said.

Bridge Blown Up

Moving under cover of a mortar barrage, sappers blew up two spans of a bridge on Highway 19, between Qui Nhon and Pleiku, the central highlands capital. Fifty miles south of Qui Nhon, a bridge was mined on Highway 1, the country's main north-south road, but it was repaired within hours, the Saigon command said.

In Cambodia Khmer Rouge gunners fired two rockets into Chak Angre, Phnom Penh's southern industrial suburb, wounding 12 civilians, the Cambodian command reported.

Outside the capital, government forces battled insurgents to retake bridge number 13 on the west bank of the Mekong River along Highway 7, the command said.

Beirut Clashes End in a Truce After Two Days

BEIRUT, July 31 (UPI).—Palestinian guerrillas and right-wing Lebanese militiamen of the Phalangist party agreed on a cease-fire late yesterday following two days of clashes in a Beirut suburb, security officials said today.

Reports from suburban Dikwaneh—south of Beirut—said that the shooting began dying down at 10 p.m. yesterday and that by midnight the situation was calm.

Preliminary reports from Palestinian and Lebanese sources said that at least four guerrillas were killed and a number wounded. On the Phalangist side, 20 persons were wounded.

The fighting was triggered by a shooting incident Saturday night in which a Palestinian guerrilla shot and wounded Ibrahim Gedeon, leader of the Phalangist militia in Dikwaneh. Other Phalangist militiamen shot and killed the Palestinian.

As the two aides exchanged machine-gun, rocket and light mortar fire yesterday, Lebanese government officials met representatives from the warring factions to arrange the cease-fire.

Flood Toll Grows In Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka

From Wire Dispatches

DACCA, July 31.—At least 105 persons are dead in 45 days of floods that have engulfed at least one-third of Bangladesh, and another 55 are feared dead after a monsoon rain in Sri Lanka, formerly Ceylon, authorities reported today. In India, monsoon floods have left at least so dead.

Unofficial reports put the Bangladesh tool at 248 with over 5.6 million acres of crops destroyed or damaged by flood waters. Officials in the Bangladesh capital of Dacca expressed fear over the possible deterioration of the flood situation when rain waters from India's northeast states hit.

In Colombo, officials said one earthslide killed 26 plantation workers. At another plantation, a landslide buried seven people alive.

In New Delhi, reports said the have left thousands homeless and caused widespread damage to crops.

Reports reaching New Delhi today say six million people in five states—Kerala, Assam, West Bengal, Bihar and Uttar Pradesh—have been affected.

Indonesia Is Seeking A Nuclear Capacity

CANBERRA, July 31 (AP).—Indonesia's research minister said here today that his country hopes to have a peaceful nuclear capacity by 1985, but does not rule out the possibility of development of nuclear weapons sooner.

Prof. Sumitro Djojohadilusumo outlined these points at a news conference. He has been conferring with William Morrison, Australian science minister, and other Australian government officials on Australian-Indonesian cooperation on resources.

The Indonesian official said smaller countries such as Indonesia could not persuade the superpowers to abandon nuclear arms proliferation, and Indonesia could be forced to turn to nuclear weapons for self-protection.

Liner France To Make Two Farewell Trips

PARIS, July 31 (UPI).—The liner France will make two farewell cruises before it goes out of service Oct. 25 under the government's austerity measures, the French Line announced today.

The world's biggest passenger liner will sail Oct. 11 from Le Havre, stopping at southampton, England, then going on to at Halifax, Labrador, Quebec and Newfoundland, arriving in New York Oct. 17.

On the final cruise, the ship will leave New Yock Oct. 18, cruise in the Azore Islands and arrive in Cannes, Oct. 25.

The government recently announced the liner would be retired because the high cost of fuel and other inflated prices made the subsidized operation of the ship too costly.

Fast Trains in Japan

TOKYO, July 31 (UPI).—Japan National Railways will introduce 45 trains capable of reaching 150 miles an hour daily between Tokyo and Fukuoka in southern Japan from next March.

India Imposes New Taxes to Slow Inflation

It Is Gaining at Rate Of 30 Per Cent a Year

NEW DELHI, July 31 (NYT).—The government of India imposed new taxes today in an effort to check the runaway inflation here.

In a rare midyear budget, Finance Minister Y.B. Chavan announced taxes on a wide range of high-priced articles from steel to cigarettes, netting an annual income of nearly $300 million. This was in addition to the taxes imposed in the regular budget last February.

Mr. Chavan said the new taxes, along with other measures already initiated, would curtail "conspicuous consumption" and enforce savings by individuals and the government departments.

Serious Situation

The decision to impose additional taxation, he said, was an indication of the "seriousness of the economic situation and the government's determination to grapple with it."

Mr. Chavan said controlling inflation, which has reached an annual rate of more than 30 per cent in recent months, was the "single most important task facing the country."

He said the government's early calculations about controlling prices had been upset by various factors, such as food output and government procurement falling short of targets, the heavy cost of imported grains, a rise in wages and increased government expenditure.

Milhench, Figure In British Land Deals, Faces Trial

WOLVERHAMPTON, England, July 31 (Reuters).—Ronald Milhench, central figure in a political furor over land deals and the forging of Prime Minister Harold Wilson's signature earlier this year, was committed for trial today on 15 charges.

One of the charges alleges that he forged a letter to himself in Mr. Wilson's name with intent to defraud.

Mr. Milhench, a 36-year-old insurance broker, is also charged with six firearm offenses and attempting to obtain £25,000 from Associated Newspapers, proprietors of the Daily Mail, by deception.

Mr. Wilson is not expected to be called to testify when Mr. Milhench is tried at Stafford Crown Court, at a date not yet fixed. But Mr. Wilson's former aide, Anthony Field, may be a witness.

Last April the Daily Mail reported that Mr. Milhench had received a letter carrying a forgery of Mr. Wilson's signature. The letter purported to convey Mr. Wilson's approval of a land sale which appeared to conflict with Labor party principles.

Tanaka Censure Is Voted Down

TOKYO, July 31 (Reuters).—The Upper House of the Japanese Diet (parliament) tonight rejected an opposition motion censuring Premier Kakuei Tanaka by 128 votes to 121.

Mr. Tanaka's Liberal Democratic government earlier defeated an opposition no-confidence motion in the lower house by 265 votes to 197.

The motions were presented after Mr. Tanaka refused to deliver the traditional policy speech during the current special Diet session which ends tonight.

Mr. Tanaka had refused because the government was not presenting any bills and he said time was needed to map out effective measures to contain inflation.

Italy Ends Test On Price Controls

ROME, July 31 (Reuters).—Italy's year-long price control experiment comes to an end at midnight tonight, and the government has announced a change of tactics to cope with inflation.

Instead of a blanket price freeze—which proved ineffective to the extent of a 16.8 per cent rise in consumer prices over the last 12 months—from now on the central government will only retain direct control over the cost of seven key items: pasta, bread, vegetable oils, beef, sugar, milk and soap and detergents.

Price control of other items will be the task of regional bodies, according to a government directive. The central government's Interministerial Committee will continue, however, to keep a general watch on the overall situation.

July Meningitis Toll Put at 345 in Brazil

RIO DE JANEIRO, July 31 (Reuters).—The death toll in the Sao Paulo meningitis epidemic was reported today to have reached 345 for this month.

No official figures have been released and the Federal Health Ministry said the outbreak in Brazil's most populous city had begun to decline.

Twelve deaths were officially reported yesterday.

A scene from the Avignon Festival's production of "The Magic Flute."

Newcomers Tackle 'Magic Flute'

By David Stevens

AVIGNON, France (IHT).—Mozart is a stranger here, and opera in any traditional form is hardly a staple at the Avignon Festival, where a kind of innovative chaos is the rule. In this context, at least, the Paris Opera Studio's production of "The Magic Flute" has been the surprise—and a surprise hit, at that—of the current festival.

This is not to say that it was the most polished or profound production of the "Flute" one might have seen this year. The Opera Studio, which has been operating only since last fall, is a kind of graduate school of operatic practice, intended to bridge the gap between the closed world of the conservatory and the real life of the theater. Its members are not only singers, but aspirants in all aspects of lyric theater from the orchestra pit to the back of the stage.

It is reasonable to ask whether such an apprentice organization should allow itself to be seen in public in any work, let alone a masterwork whose demands can confound the greatest theaters. But Louis Erlo—director of the new studio, and of the lively Lyons Opera—is a practical dreamer, and he knows that dreams supported by public funds have to give an account of themselves, and the sooner the better.

He is also practical enough to pick his spot, which is why this first Opera Studio production was not being seen at the studio's home—the erstwhile Opéra Comique in Paris, where it would draw a specialized and sophisticated audience. Avignon was surely the place, with its large, youthful, theater-thirsty and unspecialized public.

In the circumstances, this production—given five times in the Cloître des Carmes, one of the festival's many atmospheric, outdoor ad hoc theaters—was what you might expect: an appealingly direct, freshly (if sometimes inadequately) sung, in generally passable German, and reasonably comprehensible version of "The Magic Flute." It showed that the opera can be enjoyably approached on a far different artistic level than, say, the Salzburg Festival: but it also showed that such roles as the Queen of the Night and Sarastro are not within the easy reach of newcomers.

The production was not entirely an apprentice matter, for Erlo and André Acquart were given partial credit for the staging and designs, respectively, and they left their fingerprints all over the results.

The world of "The Magic Flute" was visually divided between two focal points. On the one hand there was a kind of carnival-booth stage that zipped back and forth across the full stage and was the scene of all the magical and Viennese folk-theater happenings. On the other, there was a fixed construction of wooden beams of obvious Masonic symbolism, that was added to periodically by workmen as the performance progressed. At the end, it was completed when Tamino and Pamina added the final piece that (significantly?) did not quite fit. The arches of the medieval cloister contributed the atmosphere, and the c tumes—midway between flow robes and workers' denims Sarastro's side—all took part a presentation that found balance between the worlds fa tale and quasi-religious myth.

At times the stage was c populated and the comings a goings (especially for the th boy sopranos of the Petits Ch teurs du Marais) too comple ed, and Yuval Zahouk's condu ing of the Lyons Orchestra w frequently more indulgent tow the singers than attentive Mozart.

But it was a "Magic Flu that delighted its audience, a for five performances the fes val packed them in—and in A gnon, packing them in mea hanging about 200 more peo on a temporary steel-tube-an wooden-plank structure that ar one can possibly find room f

Arts Agenda

All of Charles Ives's 170 published works will be performed in Miami next season, during a festival, commemorating the 100th anniversary of the composer's birth, from Oct. 20 to May, 1975, under the auspices of the University of Miami. The opening program, with the Miami Philharmonic conducted by Frederick Fennell, will include a world premiere of an Ives work, "Johnny Poe," a short piece reconstructed from Ives's musical notes by John Kirkpatrick, curator of the Ives collection at Yale University.

* * *

Roland Petit's "Les Intermittences du Coeur" will be premiered by the Ballets de Marseille on Aug. 24, in Monaco's Salle Garnier. Karen Kain, of the Grand Ballet National du Canada, is among the dancers. The work, on a Marcel Proust theme, will be given subsequent performances on Aug. 25 and 26.

* * *

Works from the Museum of 20th-Century Art in Düsseldorf will be on display at the Tate Gallery, London, from Oct. 2 to Nov. 24. The collection includes paintings by Picasso, Matisse Warhol and Lichtenstein.

* * *

The 200th anniversary of J.M.W. Turner's birthday will be commemorated by the Tate Gallery and the Royal Academy in the largest exhibition of his work ever mounted. From Nov. 16 to March 2, 1975, over 200 paintings and 250 watercolors will be on view in the Royal Academy's main galleries, along with sketch books and personal and biographical material.

* * *

Holbein's "Ambassadors," painted in London in 1533, is the subject of an exhibition mounted by the National Gallery, London (to Sept. 1). The exhibition, in the gallery's boardroom, includes objects to be seen in the painting.

'Right to Sex, Drink . . .'

Bostonian Urges 'Liberation Of Children, Even Smallest

By Jim Stingley

LOS ANGELES—An unmarried, childless, mild-mannered, slightly disheveled Bostonian named John Holt has just written a book in which he plainly advocates the overthrow of parental authority in just about every area. He sets forth that children, whatever age, should have the right to:

- Experience sex;
- Drink and use drugs;
- Drive, vote, work, own property, travel;
- Have a guaranteed income;
- Choose their guardians;
- Control their learning;
- Have legal and financial responsibility.

In short, Holt is proposing that parents discard their protective roles and thrust their children, or rather let them thrust themselves—when they feel like they want to—into real life.

There is a catch, of course: with the rights go responsibilities.

Unfortunately for John Holt's peace of mind, many people never, when they read his book or listen to him lecture on this subject of children's liberation, make it as far as the responsibility part. The rights part throws them into a frenzy.

Sympathetic Responses

"Oddly enough, the chapter on the matter of drinking and drugs, letting young people do whatever older people do, as well as manage their own sex lives, hasn't brought as much flak as I would have expected," he said. "The understanding, sympathetic responses have clearly outweighed the negative or hostile ones."

Holt, 51, is a teacher and poet whose books include "What Do I Do Monday?" "High School" and "Radical School Reform."

Holt doesn't want anybody to think that he is a far-out crazy. He considers himself rather old-fashioned, or super old-fashioned. He would really like to take things back in time.

"It is an invention of the past 300 years," he said, "that a child is different from anybody else and that childhood is some phase of life that isn't like anything else. This is the walled garden, playpen, doll-house concept, set aside from all the concerns and cares of the grownup world.

"Prior to 300 years ago, our culture and most cultures, particularly most rural ones, had children living in the middle of adult work, adult conversation, ceremony, religion, festivals, work, play, birth, sex, death ... all the realities of life went right on around them."

Holt thinks that the good old days, in terms of children, were really the good old days, as compared to what has evolved since.

"I think modern childhood is a long training in incompetence, uselessness and very few people come out of that process with much of their self-respect. And since they have little respect for themselves, they have little for anybody else."

Principally, Holt is talki about the dictatorships that m families set up. A few exampl The way adults change their la guage when talking with childr simplifying it as if the childr were retarded. Or visiting off people's children and telling the how much they have grown a how cute they are. Or teasi them.

"On my first meetings wi children I treat them with a si of gravity and reserve that would with adults," Holt said. don't come rushing in press all their buttons. I treat the with the same regard for th dignity that I would people any age."

Holt maintains that childr not only like that treatment, th cherish it.

"I think it is extraordinar important to them. The very l children I know who are treat this way by their families ha without exception, turned out be extremely nice young peopl

Not All at Once

In listing the rights he fe children should have, Holt is saying they should have all rights at one time, or that th should be made to take the rigl and responsibilities that acco pany them.

"Kids should pick and cho among them. One might dec to vote but not be interested all in working. Another mig decide to work but not be i terested in voting. They shou be able to try one here and c there, as they feel capable handling them, and once th have chosen to try, their cho should not be irrevocable."

Holt says he is not worried th children would, if properly i structed, abuse their rights. is my belief," he said, "th children come into the world co servative, not radical. What th want to find out—and it kee them busy for a long time—how the world outside works.

"What are all you older peo doing? What are the rules y live by? How do I get into t game? The children are perfec willing to live by those same rul eager to find out how the cultu works."

John Holt does not advoca turning infants out in the street nor turning children loose withc guidance and love. He strong maintains that there are dange from which children must protected.

"The dangers could be an thing, the medicine cabinet playing in the street or pregnan or sexual taboos or destruction property or being cruel to animi or people. There are places whe you must say no, don't do it.

"But so much," he said, "d pends on the spirit in which th is done. If it is done in the spi of 'If I didn't make you do th thing, you'd do a bad thing' th we're going to lose. It is just war at that point and eventual the kid gets big enough and th natural authority goes."

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Page 6— Thursday, August 1st, 1974 *

The Judiciary Panel's Work

The proceedings of the House Judiciary Committee have set an elevated and distinguished standard of jurisgment for all that must now follow. The committee's debate has served to illuminate for the whole country the nature of political responsibility as Americans have traditionally understood it. The committee has concentrated on the most important charges, and it has drawn them up in terms that ground them directly on the Constitotion. In the committee's debates, the opposition to impeachment has been carried on at a considerably higher level that any defense that the White House has ever provided for itself over these past two years. In a time of great scandal and public dismay, the televised debates have suddenly shown the country that its political system is working surely, conscientiously and effectively. The idea that all of American politics had fallen into decay has been demonstrated to be manifestly wrong. One element of the U.S. government went grievously astray, and now Congress is carefully proceeding to correct these errors.

It follows the American style of politics that the crucial decisions in defining the articles of impeachment should be left to the men in the middle who are prepared to make a majority either way. Looking to the swing votes, in this instance, serves the valuable purpose of giving the final word to those members least suspected of partisan interest or personal animus. In recent days this newspaper has argued that the articles of impeachment should include various offenses that the committee has decided to leave out. But we concede that the most serious and substantial issues raised by the President's conduct are covered in Articles I and II, those concerning the Watergate affair and the violations of the presidential oath. If the President is to be tried in the Senate, it must be on charges supported by the widest possible majority of the committee, and of the citizens whom they represent. Those, clearly, are the charges contained in the first two articles of the emerging bill.

If the President is actually to be removed from office, it is also imperative that the greatest number of Americans understand how and why. The Judiciary Committee has been abundantly right in opening its sessions to television, so that citizens have been able to follow for themselves each step of its labors. It is equally necessary that citizens throughout the country have similar access to the debate in the House of Representatives and, if it comes to that, the Senate trial.

The debates within the Judiciary Committee have served better than anything over the past two years to focus the tremendous public issues that the accumulated evidence now presents. Ever since the original Watergate burglary, most citizens have been trying to comprehend the case by piecing together fragments of information as each of them came to light. The committee's long examination of evidence behind closed doors, with the steady dribble of leaks, made it clear that some of the fragments seemed to be incriminating. But it has only been the committee's open discussions over the past week that has made the central question clear and graphic. The record shows that the President and some of his immediate subordinates engaged in a widespread and consistent pattern of overstepping the boundaries that the law sets on their power. The question was whether those offenses constitute a sufficient threat to constitutional government to require Mr. Nixon's removal.

Perhaps, come to think of it, there was still another question—whether the country cared enough about the Constitution, and the limits that it sets on political power, to go through the long and extremely difficult process of enforcing it. The Jodiciary Committee has launched Congress well on its way to answering that question as well. It seems scarcely necessary for us to add our view that the case laid out in the committee is more than sufficient to justify a vote of impeachment by the House and a Senate trial.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Turks on Cyprus

The Cyprus cease-fire accords reached on Tuesday amount to an interim settlement opening the door to confederation or even the eventual partition of Cyprus — unless agreement can be found on new arrangements, acceptable to Turkey, giving near-autonomy to the Turkish Cypriots in a unified island.

More than 20,000 Turkish troops have seized a large wedge-shaped area of Cyprus stretching south to the Turkish Cypriot district of Nicosia from the northern coast, where it includes the port of Kyrenia. This zone, with Turkish Cypriots resettled in it, might become a quasi-independent, self-sufficient region.

This bargaining card in Turkish hands is confirmed by the terms of the new "declaration of Geneva," which permits Turkish forces to remain in the areas they now occupy until an "acceptable" settlement is reached. It provides neither timetable nor numbers for the "phased reduction" that is to accompany establishment of a new "constitutional framework."

It was the Cyprus coup organized by the Greek military junta that brought the Turkish occupation but it is the Greek Cypriots now who may have to pay a high price for peace. At the resumed Geneva conference next week, however, the Turks and the Turkish Cypriots will also be under pressure to achieve a settlement, short of virtual partition, that can be accepted by the Greeks.

The Greek Cypriots comprise almost 80 per cent of the population of Cyprus and Greek and Turkish Cypriots live intermingled in most areas. An attempt to separate the two communities physically by resettlement would impose heavy penalties in human and economic terms on both. If the negotiations and the Turkish occupation are prolonged, the burden on the Turkish budget will be something that the Turks cannot afford, particularly if the United States exercises its strong influence in respect to military aid.

With steady pressure from the NATO countries, particularly the United States and Britain, there still can be hope that an equitable political settlement that maintains a united Cyprus can be reached now that the stark alternative is clearly in sight.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Europe's Beef-Berg

The decision of the European Economic Community to cut beef imports in half this year by banning all purchases abroad until November is a short-sighted response to a meat glut that is troubling farmers around the world.

The Common Market undoubtedly faces a serious dilemma, but this unilateral move—without prior consultation — to push the problem off on other countries warrants the strong protest made by the United States and other nations. Australia, New Zealand, Argentina, Yugoslavia and other meat-exporting countries are suddenly confronted with loss of half of the world's biggest market.

The EEC has been using a support-price system but overproduction has forced Common Market governments to buy so much beef that cold-storage space is filling up. Last year's "butter mountain" has become this year's "beef-berg." There are now reports that the Soviet Union is preparing to buy 50,000 tons of surplus beef at distress-level prices; this would undoubtedly provoke renewal of last year's popular outcry when $1 butter was shipped to Russia for 19 cents a pound. In addition to the import ban, limited measures are under way to subsidize beef consumption by low income groups and to aid farmers directly through easier credits, tax and interest rebates.

The trouble with all these moves is that they are delaying a necessary readjustment through production cutbacks. Instead of reducing output, French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing has argued that "the expansion of French agriculture in a world short of food is one of her biggest economic trumps." What this ignores is that the grain saved by a cutback in beef output could feed five times as many of the world's hungry millions as the meat that is foregone.

Instead of merely protesting the lack of "full consultations with other major beef-trading nations" prior to the Common Market's import ban, Washington should be pressing for those consultations now. There is an urgent need for a conference of the chief importing and exporting countries—the United States, the Common Market, Japan, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Argentina—to draw up a code of conduct and attempt to harmonize immediate and longer-term plans. The alternative is the kind of go-it-alone system that has brought expensive subsidies at home, beggar-thy-neighbor policies abroad and over-production of meat in the advanced countries while millions in the Third World go hungry for grain.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 1, 1899

PARIS—The Figaro this morning publishes the text of the petition addressed by Capt. Dreyfus to the presidents of the Senate and the Chamber. He states that when he asked for a full investigation into the circumstances which led to his condemnation, he was told that on account of the place where the alleged evidence was found (the German Embassy), the usual means of investigation could not be employed, but that the search would nevertheless be continued.

Fifty Years Ago

August 1, 1924

PARIS—"Cancer is a disease caused by germs," declared Dr. Emanuel de Marnay Baruch, one of the leading members of the American medical profession and brother of Bernard Baruch, in Paris yesterday. "For 25 years I have believed cancer to be an infectious disease, in spite of the fact that all scientific evidence points to the contrary," he said. The germ itself, Dr. Baruch declared, has not yet been discovered; but he hoped that within a few years it would be detected.

'Tidal Wave'

What's Best for America?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The main change here in the last couple of weeks is that the capital is beginning to get used to the idea of impeachment and is starting to think beyond the debate in the House of Representatives.

In the last few days, the leaders of both parties have been planning for a trial of the President in the Senate; Sen. Dole of Kansas has called for additional security for Vice-President Ford; Time magazine has been identifying the coming leaders of America, and Father Hesburgh of Notre Dame has been calling in Newsweek for a collective leadership in a government of national reconciliation.

After the Supreme Court decision on the tapes against the President and bipartisan support in the House Judiciary Committee for his impeachment, it is widely assumed here that at least a majority of members of the House and Senate will vote to impeach and convict, and this has raised a broader qOestion about the future.

How, even if two-thirds of the Senate did not vote to remove Nixon from office, could he hope to govern the country effectively for 18 months, and preside over the 200th anniversary of the nation with only a quarter of the people having confidence in his leadership?

Consequences

Sam Garrison, the Republican counsel in the House Judiciary Committee, has suggested that even if a case could be made for impeaching the President, members should consider whether impeaching him would be in the interests of the country. They are obviously taking this into consideration, but lately many of them have also been thinking about the consequences of NOT impeaching him.

For it is fairly clear that the last year and a half of Nixon's term is going to be a turbulent time, with high rates of inflation, prices, and unemployment. We saw another indication of things to come at the State House in Trenton, N.J., the other day, when 18,000 shouting construction workers demonstrated before the governor, shouting: "We want work!"

So long as the President's men in the White House hoped to hold the Republicans together by presenting the case as a partisan and ideological conflict, there was a fair chance that they could avoid impeachment by the whole House.

But their tactics of discrediting the Judiciary by condemning it in public as a "kangaroo court" have obviously backfired. They could not dismiss the Supreme Court in these terms, and the indications now are that the President has lost much support even among his natural supporters in the South and Middle West. In fact, the President is now confronted by the fact that some of his most enthusiastic backers in the past have now formed a committee of conservatives for impeachment.

Thus, beyond the immediate controversies over the proper test of impeachment and whether the President has been guilty of specific crimes or general failure to sustain the principles and ideals of the Constitution, this more general question "What's best for America?" is coming to the fore. And, when members are in doubt, this may in the end be the deciding question.

Nixon is being urged to go on national television and argue his favorite thesis: That a vote for impeachment is a vote for weakening the presidency and jeopardizing the security of the republic and the peace and order of the world.

This is the main theme of the Republican minority leader in the House, Rep. John J. Rhodes of Arizona, as he tried to hold the Republicans together to defeat the Judiciary Committee's articles of impeachment: To vote against the President, he suggests, is to vote against the Republican party and the nation.

But this general argument is not holding the party together any better than the specific arguments against impeachment. In the first place, most members of Congress, unlike the Haldemans and Ehrlichmans, are not confusing loyalty to Nixon with loyalty to country, and when they do think of the future of the party, many of them believe that impeachment is not only good for the nation but good for the Republican party.

Even members of the President's own cabinet, and some of his most influential party supporters outside the Congress and the executive agree in private on two points:

First, even if the President manages to squeak through by a few votes, he will have to preside over a lame-duck government that will not have the votes or the confidence to deal with the serious economic and political problems of the next year and a half.

Second, his impeachment in these circumstances would not be bad but good for the country and would not be bad but good for the Republican party.

Ford's Role

For, in partisan terms, Ford would take over the presidency, untainted by Watergate and the other scandals, and would be available to seek re-election in 1976 as a presiding president against a deeply divided Democratic party.

Accordingly, even these arguments about the future and what's best for the country are now running against the President. For the deepest longing of the Congress and the people seems to be to get these scandals behind them, and get on to new beginnings that may bring about the reconciliation if not the unity of the nation.

How to do this with Nixon at a time of serious economic problems is what even the President's normal supporters in the Congress cannot explain or imagine. Both their patriotism and their partisanship argue for impeachment, and this is the trend of the future that even Nixon on television is not likely to explain away.

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Supreme Court's Role

Dissent in America: Instrument of Progress

By Alan Barth

WASHINGTON.—It is, of course, a postulate of democracy that majorities are usually right. But a constitutional democracy, recognizing that majorities may sometimes be wrong, circumscribes their power by stipulating certain "unalienable" individual rights and by affording protection for the expression of minority or dissenting views.

Dissent is the generative force of the democratic process. It is the lever by which change is achieved. It challenges complacency and conventionality, thus making progress possible. And this is why those who regard dissenters as "enemies" are themselves, in a true sense, "un-American."

Dissent plays a particularly constructive role in the Supreme Court of the United States. Although judicial dissents are often in error and are sometimes no more than an expression of eccentric and even querulous views, they rise, on occasion, to the level of literature, expressing deeply-felt indignation and embodying passages of great force, eloquence and ardor. They require the majority to justify its decisions. And now and then they prod the court into an eventual reversal of itself.

'Last Resort'

Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes observed that "a dissent in a court of last resort is an appeal to the brooding spirit of the law, to the intelligence of a future day, when a later decision may possibly correct the error into which the dissenting judge believes the court to have been betrayed."

Perhaps, then, it is not too fanciful to think of the authors of such dissents as prophets who see beyond the horizon of their contemporaries, foretelling changes in the political and economic environment and seeking adaptations to those changes in accord with advancing standards of decency, fairness and the general welfare.

There is an apt instance of this sort of prophecy in a dissent written in 1928, in the Olmstead case, by Justice Louis D. Brandeis. The case involved a test for the first time of whether evidence obtained by wiretapping ought to be excluded from a federal court because it violated the Fourth Amendment's ban on "unreasonable searches."

Divided Court

The court divided five to four, Chief Justice William Howard Taft for the majority taking a narrow, literal view of the Fourth Amendment as a ban only on physical intrusion and assertin "The Amendment does not forb what was done here. There w no searching. There was n seizure. The evidence was secu ed by the use of the sense hearing and that only. The was no entry of the houses offices of the defendants..."

Justice Brandeis, in disse pleaded for a broader and mo imaginative conception of t Fourth Amendment as design to safeguard a right of priva essential to the idea of huma dignity and personal integri —the right, as he put it, "to l let alone, the most comprehensi of rights and the right mo valued by civilized men."

Prophetically, he warned: "Th progress of science in furnishi the Government with means espionage is not likely to st with wiretapping. Ways m some day be developed by whi the Government... will be e abled to expose to a jury t most intimate occurrences of t home..." And he concluded h great opinion which this observ tion:

"Decency, security and liber alike demand that governme officials shall be subjected to th same rules of conduct that a commands to the citizen. ...I declare that in the administr tion of the criminal law the er justifies the means—to decla that the Government may com mit crimes in order to secure co viction of a private criminal would bring terrible retribution

40 Years Later

Nearly 40 years later, in 196 the court came around to th Brandeis view and held that "th Fourth Amendment protect people—and not simply 'areas' against unreasonable searches an seizures..." and that electron surveillance constituted a searc that could be deemed reasonab only if conducted in conformit with a warrant or court ord issued in advance by a judici authority. Behind this ruling is a recognition that freedom communication, freedom from o ficial eavesdropping, is an indis pensable condition for the expres sion of dissent. There is no likely to be much political dis cussion, much criticism of th government, when Uncle Sam i known to have a hand persistent ly cupped to an electronically augmented ear.

A democracy, above almos everything else, needs to foste dissent, not discourage it.

Alan Barth, formerly on ed torial writer for The Washingt Post, is author of "Prophets Wi Honor." He wrote this article f The New York Times.

NATO's Cyprus Score

By Robert Kleiman

NEW YORK.—The State Department's claim that NATO emerged from its trial by fire in the Cyprus conflict with increased strength undoubtedly is an exaggeration. But close consultation and some good luck did save the alliance from the kind of breakdown and recrimination that occurred during and after the October Middle East war. That in itself was no mean feat, given an armed clash between two NATO members, Greece and Turkey, and the significant divergencies once again between the United States and its European allies.

The unusual amount of high-level transatlantic telephoning during the crisis—with Secretary of State Kissinger talking directly to foreign ministers in London, Paris and other capitals at every turn—was a major new element in alliance relationships. Coordination of action, if not of all policies, was promoted by the North Atlantic Council, which met in ten special sessions in Brussels and played a major role in concerting the pressure by the 13 other NATO allies on Greece and Turkey that helped avoid full-scale war. In this overriding concern, Washington and Western Europe were fully united. And their divergencies on lesser matters fortuitously aided more than they impeded the favorable outcome that now is possible in the area.

Political Changes

The United States concentrated on bringing about an early cease-fire and can claim chief credit for this mediation. The major political changes that have taken place in Athens and Nicosia owe more to the vigorous European reaction to the Greek-sponsored coup d'état in Cyprus.

With Britain in the lead as co-sponsor of the 1960 Cyprus settlement and France speaking as chairman of the Common Market's foreign ministers' council, the united European opposition to the Greek Cypriot thug, Nikos Sampson, as President of Cyprus undoubtedly helped bring his replacement, despite long American silence.

Similarly, while Washington negotiated with the Greek military junta and warned Turkey of an imminent Athens coup by extremist young officers favoring all-out war, thus hastening Turkey's at least nominal acceptance of the cease-fire, the European opprobrium heaped on Athens for the Cyprus events helped move Greece's political change in the reverse direction —to civilian government under Premier Constantine Caramanlis. The senior military leaders in Athens found Greece isolated within NATO, as well as within the United Nations, and threatened with alienation from the European Economic Community, which Athens hopes to join.

Preservation of the American bases in Greece was the Nixon administration's chief concern in the crisis, apart from avoiding a major war within the alliance. U.S. relations with Turkey were strained by the opium dispute and the American Ambassador in Ankara had just been withdrawn for "consultations." The Europeans, on the contrary, were critical of the Athens junta before the crisis and their view afterward was stated by NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns, who privately emphasized the greater importance of Turkey to the alliance than Greece, both in terms of geography and military forces.

This European atmosphere probably contributed to the Turkish decision for the first time to go beyond threats and movement of troop ships, as in previous crises, to an actual invasion o Cyprus. The Europeans, taken b surprise, then joined in America pressure on Ankara for a cease fire. But that cease-fire left Turkish military presence o Cyprus that can only be remove by negotiation. That over whelming fact undoubtedly con tributed to the replacement n only of Nikos Sampson, but the Athens military junta leaders who might be able negotiate a settlement with th Turks.

This unexpected developme now has eliminated the ma divergence between Washingt and Europe. While most Eu pean governments still recogni Archbishop Makarios as Pres dent of Cyprus, and Washingto fearing his tactical alliance wi Communists, would rather s his chief disciple, Glafkos Clerid continue in that role, there transatlantic agreement th this is a matter for Cypri to resolve. Most important, t return to Athens as Premier Mr. Caramanlis, who negotiat the 1960 Cyprus settlement wit Turkey, has delighted both t Europeans, who long have press for restoration of civilian govern ment, and Washington, whi doubted that it could be achie ed.

In contrast with the disarra stemming from the Middle Ea war, NATO rarely has seen clos consultation than in the Cypr crisis, aided by a general perce tion of common interest. Wit new governments in Londo Paris and Bonn that Washingto finds more congenial, a gain h been registered that undoubted will aid cooperation on the ma long-pending political and ec nomic problems that confront t transatlantic partnership.

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Letters

Best Interests

The statement by Sam Garrison, the House Judiciary Committee Republican counsel (IHT, July 23), is shocking. He says that impeachment should be determined by "whether the best interests of the country would be served by his (Nixon's) removal or continuance in office." One has only to glance through Solzhenitsyn's book, "The Gulag Archipelago," to see what kind of a dangerous precedent that would set. Page after page depicts atrocities committed because of "social expediency" or "in the best interest of the country." One must cry out, "Can't we learn anything from history or literature—won't anyone listen?" No doubt, if Nixon is impeached, we will lose a master of foreign policy. But if we lose the law via "best interests" (and who is to decide those best interests in later cases) we have lost everything.

KIRK PARR.

Vienna.

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W. Germany Proposes Currency Trade Limit

BERLIN, July 31 (AP-DJ).—A federal banking supervisory board proposed today that West German banks' open positions in foreign exchange market be limited to 20 per cent of their liable capital.

The proposal, worked out following the June 26 collapse of Bankhaus Herstatt as a result of speculation, drew immediate protests from the banking federation as being too strict.

Banks were invited by the supervisory board to come to Berlin Aug. 22 to discuss the suggested limit.

The board proposes to apply the 20 per cent limit to the difference between banks' foreign currency assets and liabilities. Liable capital is the sum of a bank's nominal capital and its liable reserves. The limit would have to be met at the close of each business day.

The banking federation said the limit was "much too low" and added it probably would seek an increase, perhaps to 40 per cent.

A federation spokesman said a 20 per cent limit would have the effect either of excluding middle-sized and small banks from foreign exchange dealings or forcing them to work under very difficult conditions. In addition, it would result in a concentration of business in the hands of big banks, thus diminishing competition.

He noted there already was a tendency in the market for foreign exchange business to go to the big banks.

The federation represents some 300 private-sector banks, including the largest ones. The proposal would affect not only privately owned institutions but also public-sector banks operating in the foreign exchange market.

Banking sources said the new regulation probably would not pose any difficulty for major banks, which have large liable capital. Deutsche Bank, for example, has a liable capital of nearly 3.2 billion deutsche marks, which would give it a limit of around 440 million DM under the proposed rules.

Medium-sized banks, however, would be hard-hit, sources said. Herstatt, a medium-size bank, had liable capital of 77 million DM, implying that if it still were operating it would have a proposed limit of 15.4 million DM.

Reporting Requirements

FRANKFURT, July 31 (Reuters).—German banks must report the volumes of forward foreign exchange deals under Bundesbank regulations introduced this month, but they are not required to state their profit or loss position, the Bundesbank said today.

A Bundesbank official said that banks must only file the amount of outstanding forward positions.

The purpose of the reporting requirement is to gain a picture of the size of business carried out by banks. The Bundesbank might then decide a particular bank appeared overstretched in relation to its size, but the reporting rules as currently laid down go no further than this, he said.

He said he could not exclude Bundesbank action to limit foreign exchange trading or modifications to the details that banks must report as a result of the July figures to be submitted by banks in the first half of August. But in general the Bundesbank expects it will take time before the picture of foreign exchange trading in Germany is clear.

British Airline In Cash Crisis

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, July 31.—British Airways needs up to £20 million to meet its wage bill after September, but there is no question of wages not being paid, the state airline's managing director, Henry Marking, said today.

"The money would have to be raised through public borrowing," he said. Earlier, Mr. Marking had pointed out that in the current year it had been estimated the airline would lose about £14 million.

The cash-flow problem paralleled developments in other nationalized industries. The Electricity Council reported yesterday that its loss for the year ended in March totaled £176 million compared with a £2 million surplus in the previous fiscal year. Similarly, the post office disclosed that its operating loss for the 1974 fiscal year had more than tripled, to £128 million, from the year before.

Analysts estimate that when losses of the Gas Council, Coal Board and railways are added to those of the Electricity Council and post office, the total would rise to more than £600 million.

Meanwhile, prices on the London Stock Exchange slumped further today, with hundreds of millions of pounds being wiped from the value of shares already at a 15-year low.

The Financial Times index of leading industrial stocks ended today at 236.4—6.1 points down from yesterday's figure, which itself was the lowest since 1959. Dealers said the continuing slump was caused by worries of a lack of government during the lengthy parliamentary summer recess which began today, rumors that several companies were in financial difficulties, and concern about the general economic situation.

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FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Investigating Inco's ESB Bid

International Nickel Co. of Canada says the U.S. Justice department's anti-trust division is conducting an inquiry into the acquisition of ESB Inc. Inco says it has informed the department that for a period of 60 days beginning Aug. 2, it will not, without advance notice to the department, make any changes in the business and operations of ESB. News of the inquiry into Inco's takeover offer for ESB follows ESB's withdrawal of its previously reported civil anti-trust suit against the Inco bid, which had been filed in a Philadelphia court last week. ESB's suit noted Inco's financial muscle applied in the already concentrated U.S. battery-making industry would be an anti-competitive factor. Inco, whose tender offer was subsequently approved by ESB, has not reported how many of the 5.5 million ESB shares outstanding have been tendered to date.

Bosch Expects Poor '74

Robert Bosch, the West German electronics firm, expects a profit in the current year but earnings will be unsatisfactory and below last year's earnings of 110.51 million deutsche marks. Hans Merkle, chairman, said that while worldwide sales rose 10 per cent during the first half from the year-ago period, earnings of the parent dropped 50 per cent. Capital spending of the worldwide Bosch group should total around 375 million DM in the current year, down from 406 million DM in 1973 but up from 239 million DM in 1972. Capital spending in 1975 will probably be around 300 million DM, Mr. Merkle forecasts.

Matsushita Says Profit Fell

Consolidated net profit of Matsushita Electric Industrial fell about 10 per cent in the six months ended May 20 from a year earlier because of higher raw material costs, reports managing director Masaji Hino. He declines, however, to give an exact profit figure, saying the company plans to officially announce its results later. Consolidated sales for the first six months rose about 30 per cent from a year earlier, he says.

Bank of America Consolidates Units

Bank of America's three European merchant banks in London, Paris and Luxembourg have been consolidated into one entity based in Luxembourg. The new entity, called Bank of America International, will be owned 55 per cent by the parent California bank, 22.5 per cent by Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas and 22.5 per cent by Kleinwort Benson with a paid-in capital of $30 million. Previously, Bank of America and Paribas jointly owned Banque Ameribas in Paris and Luxembourg while Bank of America and Kleinwort Benson owned Bank of America Ltd. in London. The chairman of Bank of America International is Pierre Paul Schweitzer, former managing director of the International Monetary Fund.

Doubtful Deals Spur U.K. Talk of Reform

By Terry Robards

LONDON, July 31 (NYT).—An official report on doubtful stock dealings involving a former lord mayor of London and his associates, who have been accused of reaping $12 million in profits by secret trading in shares of a company they ran, has lent impetus to interest in establishing rules to govern insider trading in Britain.

Sir Denys Lowson, a well-known businessman who controls a sprawling financial empire and was lord mayor in 1950 and 1951, has been charged with breaches of his fiduciary duty, conflict of interest and "grave mismanagement" in a 120-page report prepared by the Department of Industry.

The 68-year-old financier has announced that he would make restitution.

But it is considered doubtful that he has violated any laws. Britain has few formal securities regulations and no equivalent of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission. The securities business here is almost entirely self-regulating.

Now the "Lowson affair" has focused public attention on the issue again, although with the Labor government in a minority in Parliament it is unlikely that legislation can be introduced before another round of national elections.

The report by the department documents dealings by Sir Denys who was chairman of the National Group of Unit Trusts, one of the nation's largest mutual fund management companies, in shares of the National Group.

The report said he bought the shares at artificially low prices from a group of 11 companies that he controlled either as a director and chief financial officer or through his other business interests.

Sir Denys, who does not contest the facts in the report, was said to have used two brokerage firms to buy the shares in an effort to conceal his identity as the principal buyer. The financier claimed that he had other reasons for using the two intermediaries.

The report charged that he was "guilty of breaches of his fiduciary duty and his duty of skill and care" to the 11 companies and to National Group and that he was "in breach of his duty to give proper and adequate information to the stockholders... His motive was to obtain a very substantial gain for himself and his family."

The report made no recommendations as to what action, if any, should be taken against Sir Denys and the seven other directors of the various companies who were said to have profited from the transactions.

However, by referring to breaches of fiduciary responsibility or trust and to the failure to provide adequate information to other shareholders, the agency obviously was suggesting that laws should be enacted to prevent such misdealings.

Belgian Aid to Farmers May Violate Rules of EEC

BRUSSELS, July 31 (Reuters).—The Belgian government today announced a 1.6-billion-franc (about $42 million) emergency program to boost farmers' earnings.

The program was decided at a cabinet meeting here and follows weeks of demonstrations by farmers throughout the country who are squeezed between falling prices and rising costs.

Several of the measures are in line with decisions taken earlier this month by the EEC Council of Ministers. But at least one element looks as if it goes against EEC rules, informed sources said.

The Belgian plan comes in the wake of a similar emergency program for French farmers announced in Paris.

The French plan includes a direct subsidy for dairy cattle and pigs which goes against EEC rules.

The Belgian scheme does not go so far, but it provides for a slaughtering premium of 1,500 francs a head for sows which will come into force in September for a total of 100,000 animals. This is not part of any EEC program so far.

EEC Farm Commissioner Pierre Lardinois, who has threatened to take France to the EEC Court of Justice for infringing the rules, has called a press conference tomorrow to give his views on the French and Belgian programs.

Other elements in the Belgian plan, which are in line with the package approved by EEC ministers, are cheap beef for people on social security, a progressive subsidy for farmers who delay the slaughter of their animals over the autumn and winter period and a series of value-added tax rebates for farmers.

U.S. Farmers' Prices Up

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP-DJ).—Fueled in part by higher prices for meat animals, the index of prices received by U.S. farmers rebounded in the month ended July 15, climbing 6 per cent from mid-June, the Agriculture Department reported today.

Sumitomo Bank Denies Talk Of Big Eurodollar Losses

TOKYO, July 31 (AP-DJ).—Sumitomo Bank, denying rumors that it had suffered large losses on its Eurodollar operations, said today that it expects operating and net profit both to increase around 30 per cent in the six months ending September compared with the six months ended in March.

The bank also said it is "quite certain" that its foreign exchange business, Eurodollar transactions and other international operations will show a profit of over 6 billion yen (about $20 million) in the current term, which would exceed the profit from such operations in the preceding six months.

Sumitomo released the profit estimates to counter a rumor in the Tokyo stock market that said the bank suffered a loss of 10 billion yen in its Eurocurrency dealings. The bank's management said, "We flatly deny this rumor which we think to be ill-intended and completely groundless."

At a press conference, Tadashi Sasaki, governor of the Bank of Japan, said there had been no such incident. The Bank of Japan is exercising controls so tight that nothing like that can happen to a Japanese bank, he said.

Sumitomo said its expected 30 per cent profit increase will be "more or less common" with that of other Japanese banks. Sumitomo has been the leading money maker in the banking industry for the past 10 years and officials said today that "we are confident of maintaining our top position."

Sumitomo officials noted that Japanese banks are required to report all elements of their foreign exchange position to the Bank of Japan every 10 days. It is impossible for a bank to have a large loss on its books in these circumstances, the officials contended.

CCF Profits Up

PARIS, July 31 (AP-DJ).—Crédit Commercial de France, a major private deposit bank, today reported that pre-tax operating profits increased 45 per cent in the first half to 78.42 million francs (about $17 million) from 53.31 million francs a year ago.

The bank said that profits from its international activities were also satisfactory, thanks to its "policy of prudence."

"This policy consists in refraining from speculating either in foreign exchanges or in interest rates, and in strictly selecting our foreign correspondents," it said.

The bank dismissed reports of any links with institutions currently experiencing difficulties. "Contrary to what has been more or less rumored, our bank did not have, directly or indirectly, any credits with foreign banking establishments which recently defaulted," it said.

Gerling Denies Herstatt Knew of Losses in April

COLOGNE, July 31 (Reuters).—The Gerling Insurance Group today denied claims by Daniel Dattel, former chief foreign exchange dealer at Bankhaus Herstatt, that the bank's directors and supervisory board knew as early as last April that Herstatt had lost over 400 million deutsche marks in the foreign exchange market.

In a statement, Gerling repeated its earlier position that the board only discovered losses of 60 million marks after a check on June 11 and an additional loss of 450 million marks on June 16. These losses were hidden by Dattel's "deceptive manipulations," the statement said.

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GENERAL AND INTERNATIONAL

U.S. Steel Net Up 92%; Bethlehem's Gain Is 20%

PITTSBURGH, July 31 (AP).—U.S. Steel Corp.'s second-quarter profits, bolstered by price increases totaling 13.5 per cent surpassed a 15-year record.

The nation's largest steelmaker said late yesterday that earnings rose 92 per cent from the year-ago quarter, breaking the quarterly record of $148.5 million set in 1959. First-half profits were up 86.4 per cent.

	1974	1973
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	2,417.0	1,806.0
Profits (millions)	160.3	84.9
Per Share	2.96	1.56
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	4,377.0	3,329.0
Profits (millions)	249.8	134.0
Per Share	4.61	2.47

On the strength of these increases, the company raised its quarterly dividend from 50 cents to 60 cents per share.

While reporting less dramatic increases in earnings, Bethlehem Steel, the nation's No. 2 steelmaker, today raised its quarterly dividend to 50 cents from 40 cents paid previously.

Bethlehem said its second-quarter profits rose 20 per cent while the gain for the first half was 14.5 per cent.

	1974	1973
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	1,342.9	1,074.3
Profits (millions)	69.62	57.99
Per Share	1.60	1.32
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	2,477.6	2,041.6
Profits (millions)	112.72	98.42
Per Share	2.59	2.23

U.S. Steel chairman Edgar Speer said the return on sales was only 8.6 per cent, compared with 10.2 per cent in 1959. However, he described the improvement over the previous year as "encouraging because it indicates that a level of profitability is emerging which can stimulate steelmaking expansion within the domestic steel industry."

Mr. Speer, who has said the company plans no further significant price hikes this year, said demand for steel products and most of the corporation's non-steel products was expected to remain strong.

Bethlehem noted that although it established records in shipments and revenues in the first half it experienced a decrease in return on revenues to 4.5 per cent from 4.8 per cent in the 1973 period. The company said the decrease in earnings margins reflects the fact that price increases have not kept pace with increases in costs, including purchased materials.

U.S. Factory Orders Off 2%

WASHINGTON, July 31 (AP-DJ).—After two sharp advances U.S. factory orders in June slipped 0.2 per cent, of $189 million, to a seasonally-adjusted $85.08 billion, the Commerce Department reported today.

The June downturn in orders compared with the previous month's rise of 3.9 per cent and April's 3.2 per cent expansion.

Bookings for durable goods slipped 0.1 per cent in June to an adjusted $46.66 billion while nondurables declined 0.3 per cent to an adjusted $38.41 billion.

Manufacturers shipments rose only 0.2 per cent to an adjusted $81.32 billion after a 2.6 per cent rise in May. Inventories climbed 1.8 per cent to an adjusted $133.30 billion after May's 1.9 per cent climb.

In related economic news, McGraw-Hill reports that a decline in the nonbuilding category of construction combined with continued weakness in housing resulted in a 14 per cent drop in construction contract value last month compared to June of 1973.

Company Reports

Borden

	1974	1973
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	839.7	644.0
Profits (millions)	24.97	21.21
Per Share	0.81	0.69
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	1,548.2	1,219.1
Profits (millions)	42.97	36.83
Per Share	1.39	1.20

Ford Motor

	1974	1973
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	5,973.8	6,274.7
Profits (millions)	167.8	394.2
Per Share	1.60	3.98
First Half		
Revenue (mill.)	11,436.3	12,397.4
Profits (millions)	29.14	754.9
Per Share	3.11	7.57

Kerr-McGee

	1974	1973
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	389.3	190.4
Profits (millions)	37.38	19.03
Per Share	1.49	0.76
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	682.99	365.2
Profits (millions)	61.0	30.91
Per Share	2.43	1.24

Southern Pacific Co.

	1974	1973
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	438.8	392.6
Profits (millions)	32.44	24.27
Per Share	1.22	0.91
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	833.4	755.4
Profits (millions)	49.42	38.27
Per Share	1.86	1.44

Standard Oil of Calif.

	1974	1973
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	4,684.0	2,086.0
Profits (millions)	385.35	181.70
Per Share	1.66	1.07
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	8,589.0	3,942.0
Profits (millions)	578.23	334.51
Per Share	3.40	1.97

Union Oil Co. of Calif.

	1974	1973
Second Quarter		
Revenue (millions)	1,100.0	710.2
Profits (millions)	79.6	40.2
Per Share	2.48	1.20
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	2,100.0	1,300.0
Profits (millions)	152.6	78.4
Per Share	4.82	2.31

Dow Index Tumbles to a 4-Year Low

Brokers Cite Worries Over Inflation, Interest

NEW YORK, July 31 (IHT).—Prices fell sharply on the New York Stock Exchange today with the Dow Jones industrial average hitting its lowest closing level in almost four years.

The index sank 8.14 to 757.43. The last time it closed lower was on Nov. 19, 1970, when it hit 755.32. Its previous 1974 closing low was 759.62, set on July 11.

Volume totaled 10.96 million shares compared with 11.36 million yesterday.

Brokers continued to attribute selling to a lack of confidence that inflation was coming under control and that consequently interest rates might continue to spiral.

ESB, one of the most active issues, was unchanged at 41 3/8.

Sears, Roebuck, one of the Dow Jones 30 industrials, sank 4 to 67 after the company estimated second-quarter net for the period ending today at 95 cents a share against $1.02 a year earlier.

Detroit Edison closed unchanged at 8 3/4 despite the company's report that second-quarter per share earnings were insufficient to cover fully its quarterly dividend. The 26-cent figure, against 35 cents a year earlier, was aided by a 20-cent gain from a change in accounting.

The American Stock Exchange index lost 0.74 to 77.68.

Telex warrants were most active, closing off 1/4 to 1 1/8. Syntex fell 3/4 to 37 while Houston Oil & Minerals rose 1/8 to 17 7/8 and Kirby Industries added 1/8 at 14 7/8.

The industrial average on the NASDAQ index of stocks traded over-the-counter fell by 0.92, closing at 70.04.

Bonds Firmer

Bonds closed slightly firmer after their recent sharp declines. Government coupons added between 1/8 and 1/4 point across the board and corporates closed with gains ranging to 1/4 point.

Dealers said today's uptrend reflected some short-covering after the falls of the last three sessions, which ranged to over four points in some places.

Commodities up Limits

In the Chicago commodities market, strong demand buoyed the market to limit advances in soybeans, corn, soybean oil and meal. Wheat futures also benefited from the trend and closed 3 to 20 cents higher.

Weekend weather predictions showed a minimal chance of substantial rain in the Midwest to ease the drought problems for soybean and corn crops.

In New York, silver and copper bounced back from early lows to close with solid gains. But sugar and coffee futures closed lower. Cocoa prices gained on speculative buying.

All of these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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New York Stock Exchange Trading

A

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
51¼	36¼	AbbtLb 1.12	14	75	51½	50¾	51½	+¾
61	36¼	ACF Ind 2.40	5	11	37	36¼	36¼	
12	10½	AcmgC pr 1	7	6	10½	10½	10½	—1¾
5½	2½	AdmDe 0.4a	3	40	2½	2½	2½	
12	9¾	AdmE 1.20a		13	10½	10½	10½	—1¾
5¼	4	Ad Mills 2.0	12	1	4	4	4	
11¼	8½	Adnres .20p		36	5½	5½	5½	
11¼	8½	Aeolian .30e		20	8½	8½	8½	—¼
31	20¾	AetnaLf 1.05	5	561	21¼	20½	20½	—¼
9½	6½	Aguirre Co	6	40	6½	5¾	5¾	—¾
15½	7	Ahmans .20	5	6	7½	7½	7½	
4¾	2½	Aileen Inc	5	19	2¾	2¼	2¾	+½
50	40	AirFrd .20b	17	145	47¼	46½	46½	—¾
14½	10½	Aircr .90	4	10	11½	10½	10½	—¼
2½	1¼	AJ Industr's		10	1½	1½	1½	+½
24	16¼	Akzona 1.20	5	5	17¾	17½	17½	—¾
15	9½	Ala Gas 1.18	11	2	10	9½	9½	—½
23½	8	Alaska Inlts		47	9½	8½	8½	—½
24½	21½	Albem In .60	8	5	22½	22½	22½	—¼
11½	4	Albrto C .25	10	4	5½	5½	5½	
41	26½	Alcoa 1.20	7	194	30½	30	30	—¾
9¾	7¾	Alcoa Rd .40	4	12	8½	8½	8½	
22½	15¾	Alexndr .20	21	23	18½	18½	18½	—¼
7½	3	Alexders .10e	15	27	3½	3½	3½	—½
23½	12¾	AllgAl 3.09e	4	29	13	12½	12½	—½
12¼	8	AllgCp .24a	9	16	8½	8½	8½	
32¼	25½	AllgLud 1.68	4	19	28½	28½	28½	—¼
41	33	AllgLud pf 3		6	37	36	36	—2
21¼	15¾	AllgPw 1.52	7	62	16¾	16¼	16½	—¾
9½	5½	AllnGrp .40	2	23	6	6	6	—½
54¼	33½	AllCh 1.50	7	x28	37½	36½	36½	+¼
22½	12¼	AllsMni .45	9	1	15½	15½	15½	
17½	12½	AllPd .60	4	5	15½	15½	15½	—½
25½	20	AllsSr 1.50	5	30	21½	21½	21½	+½
64¼	60½	AllsSr pf 4		250	61	61	61	
4½	2¼	Alld Snpmkt	23	29	2½	2½	2½	+½
10½	7½	AllsChal .25	4	69	8½	8½	8½	—½
7½	5½	AllrIAul .50	5	3	6	5½	6	+½
17½	11½	Alpha Pl .72	4	3	12½	12½	12½	+½
51½	38¾	Alcoa 1.34	10	59	47½	46½	46½	—½
28½	21½	A Sul 1.60a	4	5	22	21½	22	—¾
52½	35½	Amax 1.65	7	109	40½	39¾	39¾	—1½
129	88	Amax pf5.25		17	99	94½	94½	—5
12	7½	AMBAC .60	4	16	8½	8½	8½	—½
5	3½	Amcord .22	3	11	3½	3½	3½	—¼
22	16½	Amerce 1.20	5	3	18	18	18	—¼
31	30½	Amerc pf 4.50		3	31	31	31	—1½
40	16	A Hoss .20b	2	102	18½	18½	18½	+½
89¼	43	A Hos pf3.50		3	47½	47	47	—¼
16¼	7½	AmIrFil .24	6	42	8	7½	8	+½
13¾	7½	Am Airlin		476	7½	7½	7½	—½
7½	4½	A Baker .20		3	5½	5½	5½	+½
30½	21½	A Brnds 2.25	5	85	31¼	30½	30½	—½
26½	21¾	AmBdcst .20	7	241	23½	22½	22½	—¾
9½	5	AmBdCM .25	4	1280	4½	4½	4½	—¼
27½	24½	Am Can 2.20	5	61	25½	25	25½	
23¾	20½	A Can pf1.75		3	20½	20½	20½	—½
15	8½	ACenM .25p	4	9	9½	9½	9½	
23	14½	A Chain 1.20	5	1	15½	15½	15½	—½
25	18½	A Cyan 1.40	6	210	18½	18½	18½	—½
19½	11½	AmDirlll 1	17	2	12½	12½	12½	
41	26½	AmDistl	43	11	42½	42½	42½	—¼
4½	3½	AmDualVt		1	3½	3½	3½	—½
12½	10¾	ADul pf.84a		2	10½	10½	10½	
27½	17	AmEPw 2	6	378	17½	17½	17½	—½
7½	5	AFemil .15e	3	38	5½	5½	5½	
15	5½	AmFin .80	36	26	7½	7½	7½	
26½	21½	AGlBd 2.02e		23	22½	22½	22½	+½
19	14½	AGnCv 1.56e		7	15½	14½	14½	—½
16	9½	A Grips .60	3	39	9½	9½	9½	
26½	19½	A Gin pf1.80		7	20½	20½	20½	—½
16½	9½	AmHoist .50	4	3	10½	10½	10½	—½
26½	23	A Home .80	24	1006	33½	33	33½	—½
208	157	A Home pf 2		1	149½	149½	149½	—10½
41½	33½	AmHosp .20	26	323	33½	32½	32½	—½
8	5½	AmInvest .20		10	5½	5½	5½	
7½	2½	A Medicl .12	4	11	4½	4	4	
4½	1½	A Medicerp	4	13	2½	2½	2½	—½
13½	5½	AmMot .10e	4	172	5½	5½	5½	—½
41½	27	ANatGs 3.54	6	21	30½	30½	30½	—5½
7½	4½	Am Seating		10	4½	4½	4½	+½
12½	8½	AmShip .60	16	2	9½	9½	9½	+½
27½	17½	A Smelt 1.20	3	129	20½	20½	20½	+½
15½	10½	AmStand .80	4	18	12½	12½	12½	
59	45½	A Std pf4.75		1	50½	50½	50½	
13½	7½	AmStcrll .32	9	36	8	7½	7½	—½
24½	23	AmStor 1.60	4	8	26½	26	26½	+½
4½	1½	AT&T wrl			2½	2½	2½	—½
51	41½	AmT&T 3.65	8	564	42½	42	42½	—½
50	49	AmT&T pf 4		4	49½	49½	49½	—½
40	43½	ATT pfB2.74		4	42½	42½	42½	
48½	41	ATT pfA2.44		23	41½	41½	41½	+½
10½	6½	AWatWk .64	4	9	6½	6½	6½	—½
12½	10½	Ameron .72	3	1	10½	10½	10½	—½
13½	10½	Amstek .80	5	17	11	10½	10½	—½
24	13½	AMF In 1.24	5	550	13½	12	13½	
20½	12	Amtac .63	5	195	15½	15½	15½	+½
45½	23	AMP Inc .23	25	337	23½	22½	23½	—1
2½	6½	AmPipe .40	3	2	7½	7½	7½	
4½	2½	Ampco .20	5	25	3½	3½	3½	
5	2½	Amrep Corp	3	3	2½	2½	2½	+½
33½	23½	Amstar 1.80	5	20	27	26½	26½	—½
8½	7½	Amstr pf 4.3		3	7½	7½	7½	—½
47½	35	Amstrd 2.20	5	10	38½	38½	38½	—½
11½	8½	Amtel .20	4	31	9½	9	9	—½
20	20	Anacon .63e	5	40	23½	23½	23½	+½
16½	12½	Anchrd 1.08	4	6	13½	13½	13½	
27½	16½	And Clay .60	4	4	20½	20½	20½	—½
5½	3½	Angelica .12	5	13	5	5	5	
17½	11	AnnArb .60	4	3	15½	15½	15½	—½
13½	10½	Apache .20	5	22	12½	12½	12½	—½
15	9½	ApcoOil .42		20	12½	12	12½	—½
3	1½	Apeco Corp		33	1½	1½	1½	
7	3	Applid Mag	4	6	3½	3½	3½	—½
8½	6½	ARA Svc 1.32	15	102	8½	8½	8½	—½
9	5	ArcaIn .20	12	5	7½	7½	7½	—½
22½	14½	ArchDan .25	3	85	18½	17½	17½	+½
4½	2½	Arctic Enr		1	2½	2½	2½	—½
6½	3½	Arlstar .72		2	6½	6½	6½	—½
13½	11½	ArizPSv 1.50	5	24	12½	12½	12½	—½
27	18	ArkBest .40	4	7	22	21½	22	+½
27½	18	ArtCls 1.70	6	73	19½	19½	19½	
4½	1½	Arlan RltvE		11	1½	1½	1½	
7½	5	Armada Cp		7	5½	5½	5½	
24½	19½	Armco 1.60	4	83	22½	22½	22½	—½
57	29	Armr pfA.75		20	51½	51	51½	+½
22½	21½	ArmstCk .92	10	25	21½	21½	21½	
22½	16½	Arm Ru 1.60	5	11	16½	16½	16½	—½
14½	11½	AroCorp 1	5	8	12½	12½	12½	
13½	8½	ArvInd .92	9	33	8½	8½	8½	—½
99½	70½	AZ&N Ltd		229	93½	93½	93½	+½
27½	13½	AshOil 1.40	4	46	19½	19½	19½	
21½	21½	AsdDrG 1.20	6	23	21½	21½	21½	—½
25½	10½	Athlone .60		2	23	23	23	—½
7½	4½	Atlas 1.85e	7	14	7½	7½	7½	—½
18½	11½	AtlCtyEl 1.50	7	20	16½	16½	16½	—½
78	53	At CE pfB.97		2	57½	57½	57½	—1½
113½	87½	AtRich 1.50	12	309	87½	86½	86½	—½
191½	140½	AtRich pf 3			145½	145½	145½	—½
7½	5½	AtlPac pf2.50		3	5½	5½	5½	—½
7½	1½	Atlas Corp		35	1½	1½	1½	
5	1	ATO Inc .20		5	1½	1½	1½	
34½	20½	AutDat .100	16	25	27½	27½	27½	—½
3	2	Autom Ind		1	2½	2½	2½	
6½	4	Avco Corp		3	4	4	4	
7½	3½	AvcCo pf		1	3	3	3	
33½	25	Avco pfD.50			26	26	26	—½
44	35½	AvonPd .20	22	22	37½	36½	36½	—1
7½	6	Avnolnc .20		5	6½	6½	6½	
65	29½	AvonPd 1.48	12	335	30½	29½	29½	—1
22½	10½	Axlco OilGs	13	21	11½	11½	11½	—½

B

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
37½	15	BabcK W .92	7	10	19½	19½	19½	—½
12½	7	BabcN .60		23	8	7½	7½	
12½	7	Baker In .40	6	8	7½	7½	7½	
42	32½	BakerOil .67	17	15	35½	33	33½	—½
14½	9	BalcPh .43	4	45	9½	9½	9½	
14½	9	BalCo .60	5	15	10½	10½	10½	
21½	15½	BalGE 1.92	5	636	16½	16½	16½	—½
24½	14	BalStl 1.24	4	3	14½	14½	14½	
26½	12½	Bandag 1.12	5	22	30	29½	29½	
5½	3½	Bangor Punt		2	3½	3½	3½	
4½	2½	BankNY pf 2		2	12½	12½	12½	—½
23½	12½	BrsNF 2.20	5	28	29	28½	29	
27½	16	BrsNJ .13	4	20	11½	11½	11½	
37½	31½	BankTr 1	5	30	33½	33½	33½	—½
11½	8½	BardOil .20c		5	9½	9½	9½	
20½	14½	BardCP .20	9	54	18½	18½	18½	—½
21½	6½	Barnes 2.20e	3	41	8½	7½	8	+½
17½	11	BarkIrn .40	4	5	15	14½	15	
14½	10½	BaltGE pf 2.20		3	10½	10½	10½	
18½	11½	BaltWr pf 1		1	16½	16½	16½	—½
5½	2½	Bamlnd .43	3	32	2½	2½	2½	
33½	23½	BanOne 1.80	5	103	29	28½	28½	—½
43½	25	BanPhil .40	9	3	27½	27½	27½	
12½	7½	Bausch .42	8	87	12½	12½	12½	
45½	31½	BayLnG 1.40	5	429	33½	32½	32½	—½
7½	4½	BayStG .20	5	3	5½	5½	5½	
13½	8½	BeatFd .80	5	129	16½	15½	15½	—½
12½	8½	Beckman .60	15	3	12½	12½	12½	
25½	15½	BectDck .40	17	25	20½	20½	20½	—½
5½	3½	BedExR .60	5	3	8½	8½	8½	
7½	4½	BelBech Crp		5	6½	6½	6½	
21½	12½	Belcor .20	5	72	20½	20½	20½	—½
12½	7	BellNEn .60	3	19	9½	9½	9½	—½
12½	7	BellCo .60b	6	37	8½	8½	8½	
27½	18	BellSou 2.20	5	1	19½	19½	19½	—½
12½	8½	BellTel .80	5	1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 2		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 3		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 4		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 5		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 6		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 7		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 8		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 9		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 10		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 11		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 12		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 13		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 14		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 15		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 16		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 17		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 18		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 19		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 20		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 21		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 22		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 23		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 24		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 25		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 26		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 27		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 28		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 29		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 30		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 31		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 32		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 33		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 34		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 35		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 36		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 37		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 38		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 39		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 40		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 41		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 42		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 43		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 44		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 45		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 46		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 47		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 48		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 49		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 50		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 51		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 52		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 53		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 54		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 55		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 56		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 57		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 58		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 59		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 60		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 61		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 62		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 63		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 64		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 65		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 66		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 67		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 68		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 69		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 70		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 71		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 72		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 73		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 74		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 75		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 76		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 77		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 78		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 79		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 80		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 81		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 82		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 83		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 84		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 85		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 86		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 87		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 88		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 89		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 90		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 91		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 92		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 93		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 94		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 95		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 96		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 97		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 98		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 99		1	9½	9½	9½	
12½	8½	BellTel pf 100		1	9½	9½	9½	

C

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
26½	10	CabCF 2.60e	4	29	12½	12	12	—½
29½	20½	Cabol Cp .92	4	3	20½	20½	20½	
3½	1½	Cadence Ind	6	22	2	1½	1½	—½
49½	30½	Caesars Wrl	6	271	45½	41½	41½	
4½	2½	Cal Finanl	4	6	2½	2½	2½	—½
21	15½	CalP Ut 1.52	5	2	15½	15½	15½	
20½	10½	Callahn 1.5r	13	39	14½	13½	14	+½
14½	5	CamB .40p		8	5½	5½	5½	—½
44½	29½	CampRL .50	29	199	42½	41	42½	+½
37½	25½	CampS 1.18	10	18	26½	26½	26½	+½
18½	13½	CdnPac 8.2e	7	28	13½	13½	13½	—½
39½	28½	CapCll Cam	12	7	32½	32½	32½	—½
31	17½	Cap Hold .30	11	252	19½	19	19	
21	4½	CapM 2.11c	2	6	6	6	6	—½
43½	28	Carbrn 1.60	5	13	31	30½	31	
4½	2½	Carling Oke		30	2½	2½	2½	—½
16½	13	Carlisle .68	4	6	15½	15	15	—½
9½	5½	CaroFrg .40	5	2	7	7	7	—½
22½	12½	CaroPw 1.60	5	78	13½	12½	12½	—½
21½	21½	CarTec 1.60	6	14	24½	23½	23½	—½
19	9	CarrCp .52	6	145	9½	8½	9½	
14½	10½	CarrGl 1.22e		10	11	11	11	—½
31	20½	Carr Hwl .60	6	16	21½	21	21	—½
52	39½	CartHw pf 2		38	40½	39	39	—1½
9½	6	CartWall .40	16	35	6½	6½	6½	—½
11	7	CascNG 0.2	7	1	7½	7½	7½	
17½	11	CastlCr .60p	6	32	11½	11½	11½	—½
69½	54½	CatarTr 1.60	14	197	55½	54½	54½	—½
2½	1½	Caynsh Cm	1	9	1½	1½	1½	
40½	25	CBS 1.40	9	84	33½	33½	33½	
27½	17½	CBS pf 1		1	23½	23½	23½	—½
2½	1½	CCI Corp	27	7	1½	1½	1½	
17	12½	Coco Cp 1.15	4	5	15½	15½	15½	
35	26	Celanse 2.60	5	77	31½	31½	31½	—½
55½	46½	Celn pfA4.50		10	47½	46½	46½	—1½
15½	3½	Cencolnc .20	3	126	5½	5½	5½	—½
19	7	Century .12	5	15	7½	6½	7	
21½	13½	CenHud 1.72	6	3	14	13½	14	+½
20½	12½	CenIllLt 1.68	7	11	13½	13½	13½	+½
15½	11	CentIPS 1.20	7	15	11½	11½	11½	
17½	12½	CenLaE 1.16	7	2	14	14	14	
17½	11½	CenPw 1.34	7	9	12½	12½	12½	
17½	12	CenSoW 1.12	7	72	13½	13½	13½	—½
23½	12½	CenSoya .40	6	55	13½	13	13½	+½
23½	14½	CenTel 1.12	8	110	16½	15½	16½	—½
19½	12½	Cerro Cp	5	19	18	17½	18	+½
19	11½	Cessna .50	4	43	14½	14½	14½	—½
20½	15	Champint 1	5	122	16½	16	16	—½
68	59	Chmt pf5.50		2200	59	59	59	—1
22	16½	Chmt pf1.20		10	16½	16½	16½	
17½	10½	ChamSp .52	9	43	11½	11	11½	—½
12½	10	Chance .56	6	1	10½	10½	10½	
35½	21	Charmi 1.32a	5	36	26½	26½	26½	—½
30½	20½	Chartr NY 2	5	6	21½	21½	21½	—½
10½	7½	ChaseFd .72		21	8	7½	8	+½
56½	31½	ChaseM 2.20	5	160	33½	32	32	—1½
42½	11½	ChseT 4.74e	2	63	14½	14	14	—½
8½	4½	Chelsea .30	2	3	6	6	6	—½
17½	13½	Chemelm 1	5	30	16	15½	15½	
47½	31½	ChmNY 2.88	5	41	33½	33½	33½	+½
37½	30½	ChesVa 1.68	6	6	31½	31½	31½	+½

هكذا من الأصل

If you think host governments and foreign oil companies can't be successful partners you don't know the Trinidad-Tesoro story.

Every day you read about a host government harassing a foreign company with increased taxes or talk of nationalization.

Or you read about a company either threatening to shut down its operations in a host nation—or actually picking up and pulling out.

But because happy marriages don't make headlines, you seldom if ever read about companies like Trinidad-Tesoro Petroleum Company Limited, the corporation that has become a model for host government-company relationships around the world.

We know of no better way to celebrate its 5th anniversary than by sharing with you the story of its success.

At the time of its foundation in 1969, Trinidad-Tesoro represented a new idea. A U.S.-based company, Tesoro Petroleum Corporation, and a foreign government, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago, would join together in a 49.9-50.1 ownership corporation. It took a unique pair of partners to create this new business entity, which is exactly what the partners were.

A unique energy company

Since its founding in Texas only 10 years ago, Tesoro Petroleum Corporation has become recognized as a new breed of energy company. Unlike other young independents, it has achieved the status required to handle major undertakings on a world-wide scale. According to FORBES' Annual Report on American Industry, Tesoro's 37.4 percent compound annual growth in earnings per share over the past four years makes it the fastest-growing energy company in the United States.

A unique energy country

Of all the developing countries of the world, perhaps none has come so far so fast as the island nation of Trinidad and Tobago. Sometimes called "the Treasure Islands" because Tobago was Robinson Crusoe's legendary home, the treasure today goes beyond magnificent beaches and golf courses, beyond climate, calypso and carnival.

The Government, led by Prime Minister Dr. Eric Williams, has built the nation on an economic foundation different from other islands in the area. Although Tobago continues to be the resort paradise, Trinidad has been developed as an important industrial and commercial center. The nation is the hub of shipping routes in the Western Hemisphere and has a national airline, BWIA. Among companies active there are Amoco, Dunlop, Ford, General Motors, W.R. Grace, I.C.I., Nestlé, Sterling Drug, Sylvania, Texaco, Unilever and Westinghouse. And the per capita income and real standard of living of the wage earner make Trinidad and Tobago a leader among the world's developing countries.

Trinidad and Tobago is rich in resources, both human and natural. The industriousness of its million-plus people resembles the drive of a United States or a Canada more than of a tropical country. Like those nations, this is a melting-pot society. African and East Indian, British and French. Spanish, Portuguese, Chinese, Lebanese, Syrian and North American. Yet even with this extremely cosmopolitan population, the English language literacy rate is above 95 percent.

"The achievements of Trinidad-Tesoro during the first five years of its existence are a living monument to the tremendous possibilities of joint ventures when faith in people, as people, is the foundation upon which the business is built and managed." *Bernard V. Primus, Chairman of the Board, Trinidad-Tesoro Petroleum Company Limited.*

"We are most optimistic about our future in Trinidad and Tobago because of the abundance of talent and natural resources there, and the proven integrity and stability of the Government, with whom our relations continue to be excellent." *Dr. Robert V. West, Jr., Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Tesoro Petroleum Corporation.*

The energy of the people of Trinidad and Tobago is matched only by the vast reserves of energy stored under their land and sea. This is energy that will continue to power the developing industries of the nation and contribute to the world's petroleum supply.

The unique company

When the unique energy company and the unique energy country formed Trinidad-Tesoro Petroleum Company Limited, negotiations were relatively simple. So were the agreements that came out of them. The Government would own 50.1 percent of the stock, Tesoro 49.9 percent. And the new company would operate autonomously and independently. From its inception five years ago, it has operated and continues to operate that way—with notable success.

During the past year, Trinidad-Tesoro's daily production averaged 40,000 barrels of crude oil and 30,000 MCF of natural gas. In addition, the company has a 25 percent interest in a new 185,000-acre block offshore the southeast coast of Trinidad and is pursuing the acquisition of exploratory acreage offshore the east coast.

Why it is working

This unique concept is working for reasons that transcend the combination of financial, technological and natural resources.

It is working because each partner has earned the other's respect and confidence.

The Government of Trinidad and Tobago consistently has kept its promises, while Tesoro has recognized its responsibilities to the employees of Trinidad-Tesoro, to the local communities of which it is a citizen, and to its business partner.

It is working because everyone involved sincerely wants it to work.

The Government appointed independent Trinidadians of ability and stature to the Board of Directors, and Tesoro selected its very top people to serve on the Board.

The Government has implemented its policy of encouraging industrial growth and expansion in numerous ways. For example, it has provided a channel, the Industrial Development Corporation, through which companies can deal with all Government agencies. And its fiscal incentives to industry are varied and attractive. Through its experience as co-owner of more than 30 companies, the Government of Trinidad and Tobago has gained an understanding of the needs of business as well as the benefits of business to the country.

Tesoro has placed great importance on maintaining and increasing the level of employment while continually raising the level of employee ability through an educational program that extends from training unskilled, unemployed youth to granting scholarships for advanced studies at universities in the United States. Tesoro also has limited voluntarily the number of expatriates in managerial positions. (There are now only three.) Tesoro's confidence in the people of Trinidad and Tobago and the company's contributions to the success of Trinidad-Tesoro have helped to build the Government's strongly positive attitude toward co-ownership with foreign companies.

An invitation to your company

As a result of Tesoro's pleasant and rewarding association with the Government, the company hopes to expand its investment in Trinidad and Tobago, and is considering major new projects on the same joint ownership basis.

Concurrently, the Government is progressing with its program for industrial diversification. Top priority is being given to the development of petrochemicals and other petroleum-based industries, as well as to industries that consume large quantities of energy.

If your company is considering a partnership with a host government anywhere in the world, Tesoro hopes you find the same favorable conditions it found in Trinidad and Tobago.

One way to make sure you do is to become our neighbor in the Treasure Islands.

For answers to your questions about locating there, write: Ambassador for Trinidad and Tobago to the European Common Market, 20 Rue Belliard, Brussels, Belgium.

And if you'd like to know more about Tesoro Petroleum Corporation, write for a copy of our Annual Report to: Dr. Robert V. West, Jr., Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Tesoro Petroleum Corporation, 8700 Tesoro Drive, San Antonio, Texas 78286, U.S.A.

The fastest-growing energy company in America

TESORO PETROLEUM CORPORATION

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds	Bid	Ask
Anglo-Am 7½-87	69	71
Amex 8-76	96½	97½
Amax 8½-86	89½	90½
ASEA 8½-86	85½	86½
Ashland 8-87	82½	83½
Aust-Swiss 8-87	70	80
Bk Tokyo 7½-76	54½	56
Barclay 8½-86	92½	93½
Beecham 8½-86	80½	81½
BICC 7¾-87	63	67
Borregaard 8½-86	89½	90½
CN PTT 8-86	85	86
Carlsberg 8½-86	91	92
Carrier 8-87	81½	82½
C. Lafarge 8¾-86	92½	93½
Cem Union	80	81
Cons. Food 7½-91	80	81
Cont. Oil 7-89	91	93
Comico 8-86	86½	87½
Cont Tel 8½-86	84	86
Copen Coun 7½-87	78½	80½
Copen Tel 8½-86	90	97
Corning 8½-86	92½	93½
Cul Harn 8-87	85	86
Denmark 9-86	99½	100½
Denmark 7½-90	80½	81½
Dow Cor 01-86	92	93
Dupont 7½-78	98	99
E.D.F. 8½-86	91	92
E.I.B. 7½-90	78	80
Esso 7½-76	97¼	98¼
Esso 8-86 Nov	89	90
Escom 8½-86	85½	86½
FinMigBk 8½-86	87	88
First Chic 7-80	85	87
Ford 8-81	95½	97
Gen Cable 8¼-87	74	76
Gen Mills 8-86	85½	86½
Gen Mot 8½-76	98½	99½
Gen Mot 8¾-86	97½	98½
G.H.H. 7¾-88	77½	78½
Granges 8½-89	83½	84½
GTE 8½-86	84½	85½
Guar Fov 6-87	75½	76½
Haas 8-78	96½	97½
Haas 8½-86	92½	93½
Hambros 7½-86	75	76
Helsinki 8¾-86	90½	91½
Hill Samuel 8½-86	69	70
Ireland 8-87	78	80

	Bid	Ask
I.C.I. 7½-91	72½	73½
I.S.E. 8½-86	83	84½
Intl Oil 8½-86	91½	92½
Kimberley 8½-86	61½	62½
Klem Bor 8½-87	76	77
Lyons 8½-86	76	77½
Montana 8½-85	99	100
Mount Isa 8½-86	80	81½
Newfoundld 8½-86	93½	94½
Nickel (Lc) 9-86	84	85½
NrgKemBk 7½-86	78½	79½
Ontario 8½-86	92½	93½
Oslo 8½-86	88	89
Otis-Elev 8½-85	92	93½
OwensCorn 9-86	95	96½
PacLight 9½-81	93½	94½
Pac. Light 8-86	82½	83½
Pekema 8½-86	90½	91
Pennwalt 8-86	82	83
Petromer 8½-85	80	82
PhilMorris 8-78	98½	99½
PhilMorris 8½-86	95	96
Plessey 8½-86	79½	70½
QuebecHyd 8½-86	92	94
Queb.Prov. 7½-89	79	80
Queensld 8½-86	84½	85½
Ralston 7½-87	82½	83½
Rank 8½-86	79	80
Richardson 8½-85	96½	97½
S.A.S. 8-86	80	81
Scott 8½-86	93½	94½
Shell 8-86	88½	89½
Shell 7½-87	81½	82½
St. Ind. 8½-86	93½	94½
St. Ind. 8½-88	93½	94½
Sth Africa 8-87	76	78
Sybron 8-87	81½	82½
Tenneco 7½-87	73½	74½
Textron 7¾-87	75	76½
Transamer 8½-86	81	83
Transocean 8-86	86	89
Transocean 8-84	88½	90½
Transocean 7½-87	83½	84½
T.R.W. 8½-86	86½	88½
Union Oil 7-79	90½	91½
Union Oil 7½-87	81½	83½
Utah 8-87	82	83
Volvo 8-87	82	83
Wellcome 8½-87	71	72
Will Glyn 8½-87	77	78

N.A.—Not available.

Convertible Bonds	Bid	Ask
Amexco 4¼-87	69	71
Amoco 5½-84	100	111
Am Tob 5½-88	89	91
Ashland 5-88	62½	64½
Beatrice 4½-91	87½	89½
Beatrice 4½-92	71½	73½
Borden 5-92	69½	71½
BroadHale 4¼-87	62½	64½
Carnation 4-88	65½	67½
Chevron 5-88	82	84
Chrysler 4¾-88	45½	47½
Chrysler 5-89	55	55
Con Tel 5½-88	67	69
Cummins In 6¼-85	73	75
Dart Ind 4¾-88	86½	88½
EastKodak 4½-88	98½	100½
Econ Lab 4¾-87	72	74½
Firestone 5-88	69	71
Ford 4-86	79	81
Ford 5-88	70½	72½
Gen Elec 4½-85	76	78
Gen Elec 4½-87	72½	74½
Gen Food 4¼-82	73½	75½
Gillette 4½-87	64½	66½
Gould 5-87	72	74
NatStarr 4½-87	185	107
Noneywell 6-86	68	70
ITT 4½-87	57½	59½
I.S.E. 6¼-89	66	68
McDerm 4¾-87	98	100
Morgan JP 4¼-87	96	98
Nabisco 5¼-88	69	71
Owens Il 4½-87	80½	82½
Penney JC 4½-87	84	86
Phil Lamp 4½-88	88	90
R.C.A. 5-88	64	66
Revlon 4¾-87	77½	79½
Sperry 4½-88	81	83
Squibb Intl 4¼-87	70½	72½
Texaco 4½-88	69½	71½
UnCarb 4¾-82	84½	86½
WarnLam 4½-87	69	71
WarnLam 4¼-88	61	63
Xerox 5-88	80	82

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966=100

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday	93.31	82.21	94.64
Previous	93.32	81.22	94.70

International Stock Indexes

	Year Ago	Prev.	1974 High	1974 Low
Amsterdam	146.7	104.9	114.8	97.9
Brussels	175.54	128.67	166.54	128.67
Frankfurt	146.35	106.47	117.24	103.89
London 30	258.4	342.6	359.0	236.4
London 500	101.75	134.10	150.61	101.76
Milan	115.76	215.45	154.24	108.20
Paris	83.0	83.10	110.5	76.4
Sydney	330.25	355.09	386.15	330.25
Tokyo (a)	320.56	319.58	342.47	299.22
Tokyo (b)	4492.42	4465.06	4737.54	4151.00
Zurich	374.1	372.6	340.5	253.7

(a) New. (b) Old.

FCE Quotations

Aug 1, 1974		— 1974 — Sep	Dec	Mar	— 1975 — Jun
OJIA	bid	762	760	760	765
757.43	offer	770	784	780	785
FTI	bid	240	238	240	240
236.4	offer	244	250	253	260
TKDJ	bid	4400	4400	4400	4450
4492.42	offer	4500	4500	4500	4700

Rules & regulations available from:

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.
Kerkstraat 363, Amsterdam.
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INTERNATIONAL STOCKBROKERS

BACHE & Co. INCORPORATED
Amsterdam: Heizersgr. 172. T. 245882.
Beirut: Starco Ctr.-S. Bldg. T. 252290.
Bradford (Cmdy): 5 Wool Exch. T. 02-742-5422.
Dusseldorf: Taubenstr. 22. T. 488053.
Frankfurt: Wiesenhuettenstr. 18. T. 230151.
Geneva: 40 Rue du Rhône. T. 285630.
Hamburg: Neuer Wall 10. T. 351781.
London (Sec.): 5 Burlington Gdns. T. 01-439-4191.
London (Cmdy): Plantation Hse. T. 01-623-5891.
Lugano (Sec.): Piazza Monte Caneri 9. T. 230743.
Lugano (Cmdy): Via Peri 18. T. 29313.
Madrid: Alcala 52. T. 231-6300.
Milan: 23 Via S. Andrea. T. 781461.
Munich: Ludwigstr. 6. T. 280191.
Paris: 6 Rue Royale. T. 260-31-79.
Rome: 11 Via Parigi. T. 480247.
Zurich: Bahnhofstr. 106. T. 273112.

DU PASQUIER & CO. INC.
Paris: 120 Champs-Elysées. T. 359-23-75.

H. HENTZ INTERNATIONAL
Amsterdam: Leidsegracht 11. T. 631 53.
Basel: St. Jakobs Str. 3. T. 22 21 80.
Brussels: 368 Ave. Louise. T. 49 04 95.
Geneva: 1 Pl. Longemalle. T. 28 96 11.
London: 52 Basinghall St. T. 606 38 02.
Madrid: Ave. del Generalisimo 63. T. 459 32 50.
Paris: 16 Place Vendôme. T. 260-32-61.

E. F. NUTTON INTERNATIONAL S.A.
Athens: Ommion St. 24-36. T. 748 049.
Geneva: Pl. Bourg-de-Four, 9. T. 20 13 22.
Hamburg: Gansemarkt 21. T. 24 12 01.
London: Mark Lane 38. T. 481 25 15.
Lugano: Via Balestra, 9. T. 3 59 31.
Munich: Odeonsplatz, 18. T. 29 31 32.
Paris: Champs-Elysées, 123. T. 720-77-14.
Zurich: Kontiggasse, 4. T. 27 19 54.

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Germany (air)	D.M.	62.00	114.00
Great Britain	£	5.50	10.00
Greece (air)	Dr.	735.00	1,350.00
Ireland	£	5.50	10.00
Italy	Lira	15,000.00	27,500.00
Africa, French Community (air)	$	31.50	60.00
Africa, South (air)	$	49.50	91.50
Algeria, Tunisia			
Morocco (air)	$	28.00	52.00
Canada (air)	$	49.50	91.50
India (air)	$	49.50	91.50
Iran, Iraq (air)	$	37.50	70.00
Israel (air)	$	37.50	70.00
Japan, Korea (air)	$	49.00	112.00
Lebanon (air)	$	37.50	70.00
Luxembourg	L.Fr.	975.00	1,725.00
Netherlands	Fl.	65.00	120.00
Norway (air)	N.Kr.	135.00	244.00
Portugal (air)	Esc.	563.00	1,080.00
Spain (air)	Ptas.	1,350.00	2,480.00
Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	107.00	197.00
Switzerland	S.Fr.	74.00	136.00
Turkey (air)	$	23.50	43.50
Libya (air)	$	37.50	70.00
Madagascar (air)	$	43.00	79.50
Mexico (air)	$	49.50	91.50
Nigeria (air)	$	49.50	91.50
Pakistan (air)	$	49.50	91.50
Persian Gulf (air)	$	49.50	91.50
Saudi Arabia (air)	$	37.50	70.00
Sierra Leone (air)	$	49.50	91.50
S. America (air)	$	49.50	91.50
U.A.E. (air)	$	37.50	70.00
U.S.A. (air)	$	43.00	79.50
EUROPEAN COUNTRIES (air)	$	23.50	43.50

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Selected Over-the-Counter Stocks

NEW YORK (AP) — The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

Bank and Trust	Bid	Ask
Bankam	29½	32
1st Bk Sy	32½	33½
1stEmp S	13	14
1st Wn F	15½	15½
Hartf NC	18½	19½
Midl Bks	22	22½
Shaw Bas	31½	32½
U Va Bks	14½	15½
Va N Bnk	19½	20½
Insurance		
Fid Un Lf	14½	14½
Industrials		
AFA PrS	4½	5½
AID Inc	2½	3
AITS Inc	2½	2½
AVM Cp	2	2½
Acushnt	12	13
Addisn W	4½	5½
Adv Ros	1½	2
Alberto	3½	5½
Alico Inc	9½	10
Allg Sev	1½	1½
Allyn Bac	3½	4½
A El Lab	1	1½
Am Exp	29½	30½
Am Find	10½	11½
ASFinl LS	6½	6½
Am Furn	4½	4½
Am Greet	20½	21½
Am Telev	7½	8½
Am Weld	7½	8½
Amtr Dv	1	1½
Anadalt	2½	2½
Anheus B	33½	34
Anken In	2½	2½
Arcs Eq	3	4
Ard May	1½	2½
ArkWlG	13½	13½
Arnav In	1½	4
Arrow H	24½	25½
Arvida	54	66
AsCC Pet	7	7½
AtGas Lt	11½	11½
Baird Ap	2½	3
Ball PntC	3½	4½
Bang Hv	12½	12½
Bkam Rll	12½	12½
Bessell F	14½	15
Bayis Mk	10	10½
Beeline F	5½	6½
Betz Lab	35	33½
Bibb Co	9½	10½
Bird Son	27	28½
Britchr	1	1½
Buck Hills	27	28½
Bunz Ind	3½	4
Booz AH	6½	6½
Braden	5½	6½
Brinks	4½	5
Brks Sca	14½	15½
Bruning	3½	4
Buckb M	5½	5½
Buckeye	4½	5½
Burn Sim	6½	7½
CalWSv	23	24
Campl Ch	1½	1½
Conrad H	7½	8½
Cap Syst	5½	5½
Capln Air	5½	1½
Cap Tec	2½	3½
Care Cp	2½	2½
CenVi PS	9	9½
Chem Led	13½	13½
Chesa Ul	9	10
Chi Bridg	66	67½
Chilton	2½	3½
ChrSte	137½	142½
Circle F	2½	3½
CitzNut A	21½	22½
CitzNt B	21½	22½
Clark Mt	23½	24½
Clow Cp	6½	7½
Colu Veni	1½	2
Com Clr	11½	12½
Coml Sh	22½	24
Comw Pa	21	22
Danly M	5½	6½
Data Dyn	2½	2½
Data Pkg	5	5½
Decl Inc	19	20½
Decor In	2½	3
DeKlb Ag	28½	29½
Delhi Oil	2½	3½
DeLux C	23½	24½
Det CanT	10	10½
Del IntBr	24½	25½
Dewey El	1½	1½
Diam Cry	9½	10½
Dixn Cry	14½	15½
Docutel	3½	4½
Dollar G	5½	6½
Dorch G	4½	4½
Dow Jone	25	26
Doyle OB	7½	8
Dunkin O	2½	2½
Ouriron	12½	13
Eberln In	2½	2½
Econ Lab	31½	32½
ElPas El	91½	92½
Elba Syst	4½	4½
Elder Bc	2½	4½
Elec Nucl	6	6½
Elec Mod	1½	2
Energy C	2½	3½
Entwistl	2½	2½
Equity Oil	9½	10½
Ethan Al	10½	11½
Fab Tek	9	2½
Fingrht	1½	2½
Fst Bost	10	10½
FtPM wt	1½	4½
Flckngr	16½	11½
Fla WaTU	7½	11½
Forest O	6½	6½
Frmhslt	3½	1½
Folomal	3½	4
Frnkl Cp	2½	3½
Frnklin El	7½	8½
Frnd Ice	10½	11½
Gov EFin	7	7½
Graph Cn	9½	10½
Grnh Scl	7½	7½
Green Mtn	6½	7½
Grey Adv	41	67
Gulf Inlst	5½	6
Gvrodn	4	4½
Harper R	5	5½
Henred F	20½	21½
Holobm	15	16
Hoover	14½	14½
Horiz Res	6½	7½
Huck Mfg	4½	4½
Huds Pap	19	19½
Hurst P	2½	2½
Hyalt Cp	5	5½
Hyalt Int	5½	6½
Ind Nucir	5½	6½
Infra Ind	14½	15½
Intrmk In	1½	3
Intrml G	12½	12½
InBk Wsh	33½	34½
IaSou Ut	18½	18½
Jacquin	12	14
Jam Wat	3½	4½
Jamsby	9	9½
Jifny Fds	7½	11½
Jostyn M	13½	13½
KMS Ind	3½	3½
Kwisr Sti	19½	20½
KwikSit pl	16½	16½
Kalwar	4½	5
Kaman A	12½	12½
Kamps A	3½	4½
Katz Gre	1½	1½
Kwysam	1½	1½
Kzar Tr	3½	3½
Kelly Svc	8½	9½
Kizoff Ess	12½	13½
Kryc Fib	11½	12½
Key CusF	3½	4½
Keys PC	11½	12½
King Inl	2½	2½
Knap Vog	9½	10½
Lance In	17½	18½
Land Res	1	1½
Leady Co	3½	4½
Lin Beast	2½	3½
Loblaw	3½	3½
Log Elrn	2½	6½
Modisn G	12½	13
Mal Rity	2½	2½
Mallkrt	37½	38½
Manor C	1½	2½
Marit Fri	9	9½
Maul LP	7½	8½
McCor	30	31
McQuay	10½	11
Medic H	3½	4½
Medtrn	29½	30½
Merid In	1½	2½
Midsx W	13½	14½
Midld Cs	2½	2½
Midw Gl	14½	15½
Millipr	43	45
Miner In	5½	5½
Minn Gas	16½	17
Miss Vl G	9½	10½
Mrs S Pie	7½	7½
Mont Col	3½	4½
Moore P	6½	6½
Moore S	37½	39
MigTr wt	1½	1½
Molych M	4½	45
Mot Club	4½	5
Mueller	11½	12½
Narag Cp	4½	45½
Nat G&O	10½	11
Nat Lib	1½	2½
N Patrol	4½	5½
N SecRsh	3½	4½
Natnw Pl	7½	8½
Nl Nat G	18	19½
Nielsn A	14½	14½
Nielsn B	13½	14½
NoCar Gs	7½	8½
N Eur Oil	3½	5½
NW NatG	27½	29½
NW PuSv	14½	16½
Noxel Cp	19	20
Odilvy M	14	15
Ohio Ferr	13½	14
Oil Shale	3½	3½
Ormond	2½	3
Otter TP	16½	17½
Over NA	2½	2½
Pabst Br	15½	15½
PacGa R	20½	21½
Pakco	13½	14
Park Dr	20½	20½
Parks N	23½	23½
Poulsy P	4	4½
Pearl Mt	7½	7½
Pd G&W	13½	13½
PnzlOil B	4½	5
Pepsi BW	34½	34½
Petrolit	62	63½
Pfiffelin	15½	16½
Philia L	10½	11
Pledmt A	5½	6½
Pinkrtn	20½	21½
Pishkin	20½	21½
Port HK	31½	32½
Possis Cp	3½	4½
Pro Golf	13½	14½
Pub S NC	8	8½
P Bennel	24½	25½
PutO Cap	2½	3½
Qual Inns	2½	3½
Regen Pr	4½	5½
Rehall C	3½	4½
Reych Cp	19½	19½
Raymnd	12½	13½
Recps Eq	2½	2½
Road Ex	37½	38
Robin A	10	11
Roberts J	2½	2½
Rosslyn	3½	3½
Rouse	4½	4½
Rus Stow	10½	11½
Sadlier	2	2½
Scan Dat	1½	2½
Scripps H	14½	15½
Seis Dcft	2	2½
Seneca F	4½	4½
Seven U	22	22½
Snap Tis	32½	37½
Solid Sta	15½	16½
S Cal Wat	10½	10½
Sw Gs Cp	3½	3½
Sw El Sv	12½	12½
Standyn	14½	15
Std Radio	13½	14½
Stan HPd	15	17
Sterls Sfr	5½	5½
Strawb Cl	2½	2½
Sugdal F	2½	3½
Super El	5	5½
TIME DC	6½	7½
Tampax	35	36
Taylr Wi	14½	15½
Tech Pub	5	5½
Techtre	2½	3½
Tecum P	23½	25
Tenmant	27	29
Tifny Co	5½	6½
Transcp	8	8½
Transo O	11	12½
Trico Pd	30½	32½
Trim OG	1½	2½
Tyson F	8	8½
Un McGil	5½	6½
US Brknl	13½	14½
US Trkln	11½	11½
Up Pen P	16½	17½
Valley Gs	23½	27½
VanO Air	6½	7
Vance S	2½	2½
Velcro	7½	7½
Venhron	25½	26½
Wads Pu	4½	5½
Wsh NG	9½	10
Webb Re	5½	5½
Weco Del	2	2½
Weight W	5½	6½
Weldtrn	2	3
Welins M	6½	6½
Well Gar	5½	6½
Wstn NA	6	6½
Wstn Mtg	4½	5
Westmd	29½	31½
Wisc PL	15½	15½
Wdwrd L	15	16½
Wright W	2½	3½
ZionUt B	11½	13½

Currency Rates

July 31, 1974

By reading across this table of yesterday's closing inter-bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.Fr.	Gldr.	BF com.	Swiss F.	Can.Dl.	Kr.
Amsterdam	2.6373	6.2690	101.86*	56.22*	40.927	—	6.8926*	68.73*	44.1758*	
Brussels (c)	38.155	90.675	14.7755	8.15	5.9235*	—	—	12.86	6.2915	
Frankfurt	2.5750	6.1232	—	54.96*	40.12	37.75*	6.749*	66.35*	43.30*	
London (z)	2.32005	—	8.14125	11.1425	2.436	6.2490	90.545	9.0600	14.2200	
Milan	645.75	1533.50	249.37	137.63	—	244.60	16.29	216.95	108.11	
Paris	4.625	11.1563	181.25*	—	7.165*	177.125*	12.275*	157.630*	78.350*	
Zurich	2.967	7.0812	115.04*	63.39*	9.460*	112.72*	7.80*	—	49.73*	

The following are dollar values only: Danish kroner: 2.6230; Escudo: 23.165; Israeli £: 4.20; Peseta: 57.05; Schilling: 17.23; Sw. krona: 4.2760; Yen: 280.20; Belgian financial franc: 39.055.

(c) Commercial franc. (*) Units of 100. (z) Units of 1,000. (y) Units of 10,000. (*) Amounts needed to buy one pound.

The new currency

Weekly net asset value
on July 29, 1974
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $28.39
Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $20.71
Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange
Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

TO THE HOLDERS OF
INSILCO OVERSEAS CAPITAL CORPORATION N.V.
Guaranteed Floating Rate Loan Notes 1990

In accordance with the provisions of the above Notes, Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, as Fiscal Agent, has determined the rate of interest payable with respect to Coupon No. 9 on Friday, January 31, 1975 to be fourteen and five-eighths per cent (14⅝%) per annum.

Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New York, Fiscal Agent

DATED: August 1, 1974

We are pleased to announce that
ROBERT H. CHANDROSS
has joined the
Economics Group
as an
Assistant Vice President

Kidder, Peabody & Co. INCORPORATED
Founded 1865
Members New York and American Stock Exchanges
10 Hanover Square, New York, N.Y. 10005
Tel: (212) 747-2000
BOSTON PHILADELPHIA CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
LOS ANGELES DALLAS ATLANTA

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8.)

—1974— High	Low	Stocks and Div In $	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last	Net Chge
13½	N	StokVC pf 1	z200	12	11½	12	
43½	37	StonW 2.20e	5	27	44½	43½	—⅜
12	9⅞	StoneCon .50	3	9	11½	11½	—½
17⅝	12⅝	StorrsBdg .1	5	12	13½	13½	—½
10	6¼	StridRite .65	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅜
28¼	20½	StuWer 1.27	2	29	22½	21¼	22½+ 1
20½	14½	SW pfA$.40	3	16	17½	17½	+½
3⅝	1⅝	Suave Shoe	34	2	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
18¼	10⅞	SubnPrp .68	2	34	11½	11½+	+⅝
14¼	7⅞	SuCrest .55e	30	4	11½	11½	11½—	—⅝
18½	12½	Sun Chm .40	3	11	13	12¾	13	
61¾	33¾	SunOil .90	4	52	39⅞	38	38¾+	+1⅛
55	37½	Sun O pf2.25		155	36⅝	35⅞	36½	
20½	14¼	Sunbeam 1	6	3	14½	14½	14½+	+⅝
27½	15½	Sundstrd .60	6	18	16¾	16	16	—3¼
24¼	12½	SunShine .80	34	80	17½	15½	17 +	+⅛
19½	13⅝	SupValu .80	6	4	17	17	17	
8⅝	4⅛	SupmkG .20	4	31	4½	4½	4½	
25	14½	Superscope	3	28	17⅞	17¼	17½+	+½
12⅝	6	Sutro 1.35e	5	10	6½	6½	6½+	+⅛
6	3⅛	Swank .68a	5	19	5¼	5⅛	5¼	
29¼	19¼	Sybron .72	8	22	16	15⅞	15¾	
9⅞	3⅝	Systron Don	4	6	4¾	4½	4½+	+⅛
T								
23⅝	14⅞	TaftBrd .60	5	6	17½	17⅛	17½+	+⅛
10½	3½	Talcott Nat		4	9⅞	9½	9½—	—⅛
7	5¼	Talley .60	4	8	5½	5½	5½	
11¼	8⅝	Talley pfB 1		4	9⅞	9½	9½—	—⅛
17¾	10¾	TampaE .96	8	99	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	
26	17½	Tandy Corp	11	56	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝—	—⅛
6⅝	5	Tappan .40	10	24	5⅝	5½	5½	
9½	5⅝	Technicolr	4	41	6	6	6	—2½
26	8⅛	Technicon	18	3	8	7⅞	8	—⅛
47¼	29½	Tektronx .20	14	31	29½	28½	28½—	—1½
6⅛	4⅛	Telecor .25	4	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	+½
15	10¼	Teledyn .40	4	1242	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝—	—⅛
68¼	45	Teledyn pf 6		7	57½	56⅝	56⅝—	2
8⅛	2½	Teleprompt		249	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	—⅛
3⅞	2½	Telex Cp		70	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝—	—⅛
24¼	16⅝	Temco 1.60	5	68	19⅞	19⅝

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6¼	4⅝	AAV Cos	.25	3	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
7½	5½	AbrdMit	.40b	3	3	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝+	¼
13½	5¼	AdobeO	.05e	10	6	6⅝	6¼	6⅝	— ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	A&EPlast	P	2	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
1¼	11-16	Aegis Corp		5	13	¾	11-16	¾	+1-16
49⅛	27½	AeroFlo	.15e	3	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	
2¾	1	Aeronca Inc			9	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Aerosol			3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
1¼	3-16	AMI Cap wt			3	5-16	5-16	5-16	+1-16
6⅝	3½	AMI Hsp	.20	6	4	4½	4½	4½	
8¾	4⅝	AMPub	.20b	4	2	7	7	7	+ ⅛
3⅛	1⅞	AIC Pht	.56t	13	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
8⅛	5	Airborn Frt		5	7	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝+	¼
7⅞	4⅝	Airnax	.45i	3	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ¼
20⅞	15½	AlaxMean	1	4	1	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	
17½	12	Alen Wood	.5	4	4	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝+	⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Alaska Airl	.0	2	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛+	½
9⅛	5⅞	Alleghy Airl	.3	47	6	6¼	6	6	— ¼
5	2½	AllegA wtO		4	4	2½	2¼	2½+	¼
4⅝	2	AllegA wtN			5	2⅝	2½	2½	— ¼
7⅞	4⅝	Alles Cp wt			9	4⅛	4½	4½	
4⅛	1¾	Allied Art		4	6	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
17¾	14⅝	AlloThr	1.20	4	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
2⅝	1½	Alpha Ind		2	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅝	2¾	AltamIl Co		5	5	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛+	⅛
1⅝	½	Altec Corp		18	86	9-16	9-16	9-16	— ⅛
8½	6⅛	AMAX wt			1	7	7	7	— ⅛
4¾	2⅛	Amco Ind		3	5	2⅛	2⅛	2½	
16½	3¼	AHessLL wt			9	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	¼
1	¼	ACenMig wt			81	½	3-16	3-16	—1-16
22⅞	12⅞	AFilch 2.85e		5	8	13	12⅞	12⅞—	⅛
4	3⅛	Am Int Pict		3	10	3¼	3¼	3¼	
8	5¼	AStrat	.39r	4	25	6	5⅞	5½—	⅛
7⅝	5⅛	AMaizeA	.40	4	2	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
7¼	5¼	AMaizeB	.40	4	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
12⅞	3¼	AmMot	Inns	4	8	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
9⅝	3¼	ASPlan	1.02t	9	3	3½	3½	3½	
9⅛	3¼	AmRIT	.70r	4	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	
4⅝	2	Am Recreat			34	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
7	3½	A SafeE	.56t	3	35	4½	4	4	
6	3⅛	A Techl	.17o	4	10	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
7¾	1¼	AmTrain Sv		20	16	1¼	1	1	— ¼
17¾	7¼	AMtCCp	.04	4	8	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝—	⅛
2⅞	1⅛	AngloC	.12e	6	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
5⅛	4½	Anixter	.85e	5	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝+	⅛
6⅞	3½	Anthony Ind			5	4	3⅞	3⅞—	⅛
33⅛	21¾	Aquit Ca	.30	20	1	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝—	⅛
20⅛	9	Arc CL	.10e	6	14	11¼	10½	11⅛+	⅜
10⅝	4	ArzCol	pf.48		4	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
9⅝	3½	Armec Ent		1	12	3⅝	3½	3½—	⅛
14⅝	10⅝	Armin Cp		4	21	12⅛	12	12	— ⅛
1 3-16	2	Arwood C		25	1½	8⅛	8⅛—	¼	
13⅝	6½	AshOil	Cen	6	4	7⅝6	7⅛	7⅝	
39⅝6	13¾	Astrex Inc		4	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	
8⅞	5⅝	Alainia	.25e	4	2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝+	¼
1⅛	⅞	Atco Ind		11	2	15-16	15-16	15-16	
3¾	1⅛	AtlcoMig wt			4	1⅛6	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
10	1¾	Atl Richf wt			4	14¼	14	14	
17⅞	13	AtlCMB	.70e	4	27	13¼	12⅞	12⅞—	¼
25	18¼	Augallinc	.15	18	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
28½	7¼	Austral Oil		10	16	9⅝	9½	9½+	⅛
9⅝	7½	Auto Train			24	9⅛6	8⅝	9	+ ⅛
5⅝	3	Auto Bldg		5	2	3	3	3	
4⅝	2	Autmat Rad		18	3	2⅛6	2½	2½	
4	2½	AVEMC	.14	20	8	2	2⅝	3	+ ⅛
32⅝	629⅞	Avondl	1.25r	6	4	29¼	29¼	29¼	
17⅛	13	AVX Corp		13	3	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝+	⅛

B

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
9	6½	Badg M	.50a	4	1	6½	6½	6½—	¼
6	4⅛	BaldSec	.31e	7	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛—	
15¼	12½	BanFd	1.12e		10	13	12½	12⅝—	⅜
1⅜6	11-16	BangPuo	wt		53	⅝	⅝	⅝—	⅛
21	5½	BanstrCll	Lt	15	51	5⅞	5½6	5½—	½
3⅝	2⅞	Banner	.03	3	3	2⅞	⅝	2⅝	
31½	2⅞	Barco of Cal		2	12	3⅝	3⅝6	3⅝	
5	3¼	Barnes Eng		9	3	4	3⅝	3⅝+	⅛
9½	3⅝	Barnwel Ind			11	5	5	5	
6⅝6	4⅝	Barv R	.20t	5	3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
21⅝6	1	Bartell Med			5	1⅛	1	1	
3⅝6	2⅛	Barth Sp	.27	7	2	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
2⅝	1⅞	Bartons Cdy		25	1	2½	2½	2½	
1⅞	1⅛	Baruch Fosl		41	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
21⅞6	3⅞	BaslnPet	Cp	5	19	4⅝	4	4	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅝	BayrkU	.90e		18	7⅞	7⅝	7⅝	
2⅛	1⅛	Bell Ind	.08	3	26	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
2	1	Belscot	.07	3	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛+	⅛
2⅞	⅞	BenStMg	wt		1	1¼	1¼	1¼	
4	2⅛	BenIns Crp		4	9	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+	⅛
5⅛	2	BergRit	.65e	3	2	2	2	2	
3½	1¾	Berg Bruns		17	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
4⅞6	2½	BernzOmat		9	7	2⅝	2½	2½—	⅛
6⅛	3⅞	Berlea	.03r	4	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
5¼	2⅛	BervenC	.10i	5	19	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
2⅛	½	Beverly Ent			71	1⅛6	1⅛	1⅛+	¼
17⅞	8⅞	Bic Pen	.36	6	10	9¼	8⅞6	8½—	⅜
5	3⅛	BioV Supmk		4	5	4⅝	4⅝6	4½+	⅜
14⅞	11	BlkMcM	.83a	4	6	13	12⅝	13	
7⅞	6½	Blo Dynam		8	4	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
2⅞	2	Blount	.08	4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛+	⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Bluebird Inc		2	6	2½	2⅛6	2½	
9⅞	4½	Bodin Ap	.40	2	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
9⅛	6½	CollBer	.10e	7	12	7½	6⅞	6⅞—	⅛
20¼	4⅝	Bowmar Ins		1	67	5⅝	5	5	
6⅞	5	Bowne	.20	6	9	5	5	5	— ⅛
11⅞	5⅞	Brad Ragan		5	7	7⅝	7½6	7½—	¼
25½	9	BradfCm	Sv	12	9	11¼	11	11¼	
4⅛	2⅝	Branch Ind		6	4	2⅝6	2⅝	2⅝	
1 15	9⅛	BrandAir	wt		3	9⅞	9⅝	9⅞	
19	13⅝	Brasco A	1b	2	7	13½	12½6	13½+	⅜
17¼	9⅛	Brewer	.40	7	37	18	17½	18	+ ¼
1⅛6	⅝	BroDarl	Ind		3	⅞	⅞	⅞	
5¼	4	BrookP	.16e	5	3	4⅛	4½	4½+	⅜
8	2⅛	BrownCe	wt		11	2⅝6	2⅝	2⅝	
16½6	10⅝	BrnB	.92b	7	37	12⅛	11	11	— ½
4⅝	1¾	BTU Eng		3	38	2⅞	2	2	— ⅛
5	3⅛	Buldex	.24	2	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
14⅞	10⅛	Bundy	1.08	4	5	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛+	⅛
5¼	1⅛	Burgess Ind		5	7	1⅛6	1⅛	1⅛—	⅛
16	6⅞	BurnsInt	.60	6	1	6⅝6	6⅝	6⅝+	⅛
9⅛	5⅛	Butler Intl		2	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝—	¼
34⅞	12	Butles G	Oil	9	138	16⅞	15½6	16½—	½

C

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
4⅛	1⅛	Cablcom Gn		12	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Cagles In A		2	16	3	2½	3	+ ⅛
9	4⅝	Calgor	.15b		3	5	5	4⅞	5
11⅝	7⅞	Calcoma			4	41	7⅝6	7⅝	7½— ⅛
19	11½	Cal PrCm	1		6	5	12½	12½	12½+ ⅛
4⅞	4	Colvert Exp			15	8	6⅝	5⅝6	5⅝— ⅛
8¼	2½	Comco Inc				6	4⅞	4¼	4¼
18¼	4½	CampChib			4	36	6	5 15-16	6
12⅞6	8⅝	Campind		48	3	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛— ⅛
7⅞	2⅝	CdnExp	GO		39	5	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛
15-16	3⅝	SCdn	Homsid		33	5	47⅝6	4	4 — ⅛
3⅞	2⅝	CdnMarc	.15		8	1	3	3	3 — ⅛
14⅞	8½	Cdn Occidnt			12	6	8⅞	8¾	8⅞— ⅛
40½	34⅛	Cdn SuprOil			22	2	40⅛6	42	42
1⅞	1	Canega Ind			10	7	1	1	+ ⅛
7⅞	2⅞	Capehart Cp			12	13	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞— ⅛
3¼	1⅛	CapitFd		12	2	1	2½	2⅛6	2½+ ⅛
5	2⅛	Caressa	.20		3	21	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
66⅞	55½	Carnatin	1.08		14	15	55⅛	54⅞	54⅞— ⅜
66½	43½	CarolPL	pf 5			2388	52	50	50 — ¼
4	1	Carr wt				57	1⅛	1	1 — ⅛
3½	2⅛	Carrols Grp				4	2½	2⅛6	2½
25½	20⅛	CrstleA	1.40		3	3	25⅛	25	25⅛+ ⅛
13⅛	12	CastlFd	1.20			2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛+ ⅛
2¼	1⅛	Castleton In			100	4	2	2	2
14	5	Caslwd Intl		6	8	6⅞	6⅝6	6⅞—	⅜
13⅞	6½	Cavitron Co			14	10	8¼	8	8 — ⅜
42½6	35½	CenM of	3.50			210	36	36	36 — ⅛
5	3½	CentSec	.20e			12	3⅝	3½	3⅝
4	2½	Centind	.11r		7	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞+ ⅛
7½	5⅞	Cenvill Cam			3	2	6½	6⅛6	6½— ¼
3⅛	1½	CertRCp	.33t		3	2	2⅛6	2⅛	2⅛+ ⅛
1⅛	7-16	Certron Co			13	9	11-16	11-16	11-16— ⅛
1⅛	1⅛	Celec Corp		6		10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
5⅛	4½	ChadrAlll	.40		3	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
5½	3⅛	ChamH	.02e		27	140	5¼	2⅛	2⅛+ ⅛
6⅛6	6⅛	CHB Fd	.55i		3	14	6⅝6	6⅛	6⅛— ⅛
2⅛	2⅛	CHC Corp			4	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
4	3	ChmEsp	.20		6	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
10	4⅛	Child World			6	152	5	4	4 —1⅛
2⅛	T	Christlon Co			15	7	1½	1½	1½
1¼	⅛	ChtMgGr	wt	1		5	⅛	9-16	⅝+1-16
3⅞	1	Cinerama			3	21	1	1	1
9	5⅛	Circle K		30		6	15	6½	6	6½— ⅛
6	3⅛	Citation		22		3	3	4⅛6	4	4
4⅛	1⅛	CitzFinl	.04p				17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
11½	⅜	CitzMIgl	wt					28	⅜6	⅜6	⅜
7	5⅛	CityGsFl	.50		5	1	5⅞6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
2⅞6	1	Clark Cont			4	2	2	2	2
9⅛	5⅛	Clark Gr	.20		3	7	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
9⅝	5⅛	Clarkson	.16		4	4	6	5⅞	5⅞—	⅛
6⅛	2⅛	Clopay	.05r		23	28	4⅛	4	4⅛+	½
2⅞	1½	CMSI Corp				1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
9⅛6	5⅞	CMIsInv	wt			10	8⅞	7⅞	8½—	⅛
4⅛	1⅞	CMT In Inc				2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛—	⅛
6⅞	2	Coachmn In		9		6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝—	⅛
0	12	Coff Mat	.56		11	29	14⅞6	14⅞	14⅞—	⅜
2⅛	1⅛	Cog Intl				7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
21⅛	9½	ColeNat	.52		4	6	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞—	⅛
11⅞	5⅞	Coleman	.44		5	6	7⅞	7⅛6	7½
1	5⅛	Coil Tn	.33b		4	26	10½	10⅛	10⅛
8	1⅞	Colon Coml				3	4⅞6	4⅛	4⅛—	⅛
3	7	Comb Com			6	36	10⅞	10	10⅞—	⅛
14⅞6	8½	Cdn Occidnt			12	6	8⅞	8¾	8⅞—	⅛
40½	34⅛	CdnS

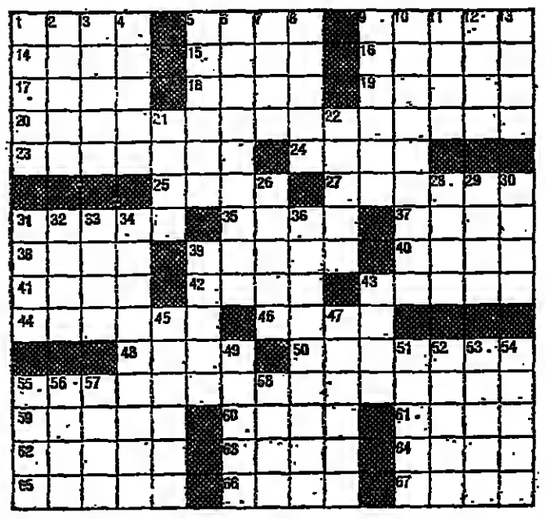
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Approve
5 Seagoing drink
9 Streaming
14 Vegetable
15 Baltic port
16 Do basketry
17 Trees of Brazil
18 Chills
19 Wine-cask crust
20 Hire
23 Do again
24 Miss Adams
25 Columnist Ernie
27 Whole
31 City on Majorca
35 Division word
37 Plinth
38 Iodeed, in Ireland
39 Greek letters
40 Etats——
41 Town near Rheims
42 Sneak
43 Organ pipes
44 Imitation gold
46 "Oh ——!"
48 On one's ——
50 Disconcerted
55 Retire
59 Abadan resident
60 Malay law
61 Novelist Kingsley
62 Baxter and Bancroft
63 Sonoran Indian
64 Certain music
65 Heraldic band
66 Trilbies
67 Asian monkeys

DOWN

1 African animal
2 Done for
3 Having wings
4 "Answer —— no"
5 Like sand
6 French cardinal
7 Pointed arch
8 Canadian peninsula
9 "—— a manger . . ."
10 Bring to light
11 Lake, in Italy
12 Racetrack
13 Oil or oil's
21 California river
22 Word of farewell
26 Bridge declarer's concern
28 U.S. cartoonist
29 Kind of joint or board
30 Partner of turn
31 —— Alto
32 Tree of Morocco
33 Appear
34 Tedious sounds
36 Disassemble
39 Cornflower
43 Asian sheep
45 Lake in Banff Park
47 Defensive barrier
49 Put away
51 Bare
52 Mood
53 Heath genus
54 Lecterns
55 Singer Edith
56 French vase
57 Light shades
58 Theaters



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	21	70	Clear	MADRID	26	81	Clear
AMSTERDAM	19	66	Cloudy	MILAN	21	88	Clear
ANKARA	27	81	Clear	MONTREAL	22	72	Cloudy
ATHENS	27	81	Clear	MOSCOW	17	63	Showers
BEIRUT	29	84	Clear	MUNICH	24	75	Cloudy
BELGRADE	21	85	Clear	NEW YORK	29	84	Sunny
BERLIN	20	68	Showers	NICE	25	77	Cloudy
BRUSSELS	21	70	Cloudy	OSLO	19	66	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	21	88	Cloudy	PARIS	24	75	Cloudy
CAIRO	25	77	Cloudy	PRAGUE	27	81	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	24	75	Cloudy	ROME	28	82	Clear
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Cloudy	SOFIA	29	34	Clear
COSTA DEL SOL	29	84	Clear	STOCKHOLM	19	66	Cloudy
DUBLIN	15	59	Rain	TEHRAN	24	75	Overcast
EDINBURGH	17	63	Cloudy	TEL AVIV	31	88	Clear
FLORENCE	21	63	Cloudy	TUNIS	30	63	Clear
FRANKFURT	27	81	Clear	VENICE	29	54	Clear
GENEVA	27	81	Cloudy	VIENNA	23	82	Cloudy
HELSINKI	15	59	Cloudy	WARSAW	20	68	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	22	72	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	30	86	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	15	59	Cloudy	ZURICH	25	77	Cloudy
LISBON	27	81	Clear				
LONDON	21	70	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	21	70	Haze				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

July 31, 1974

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed. The International Herald Tribune cannot accept responsibility for them. Following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT. (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

(w) Alexander Fund $6.50
(d) Am. Express Int'l Fd. $6.48

AMINCOR BANQUE S.A.:
— (d) Globvalor SF50.50
(w) Apollo (Tempus) Inc. pr. SF94.15
(i) Apollo Fund S.A. $83.01
(w) Austral Trust S.A. $7.36
(w) Austral'n Selection Fd. $4.25

AUSTRALIAN INV. MGT. CORP.:
— (w) Fund of Australia Aus.$2.29
— (w) Prop. Bonds Aust. Aus.$2.37
— (w) — — Int'l Ltd. Aus.$8.46

BAER, Julius & Co.:
— (d) Baerbond SF826.25
— (d) Conba SF743.00
— (d) Grobar SF463.00
— (d) Stockbar SF828.00
(w) Broad & Wall Fd. Int'l. $25.71
(w) Brownintvest $13.89
(d) Can. Gas & Energy Fd. $11.79
(d) Can. Secur. Growth Fd. $4.91

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL S.A.:
— (w) Capital Int'l $11.39
— (w) Capital Italia S.A. $9.54
(d) Capital Rentinvest BF690
(c) Cortibco N.V. "C" Sh. $86.23
(i) Cleveland Offshore Fd. $699.12
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.A Certs. 36.28
(w) Convert.Fd.Int.B Certs. $9.64
(d) Convert. Bond Fd. N.V. $5.21
(r) Convert. Sec. N.V. $537.84

CREDIT SUISSE:
— (d) Canasec SF659.00
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF77.50
— (d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l SF69.25
— (d) Eurrenta SF78.25
— (d) Usec SF655.00
— (d) Europa-Valor SF121.50
(i) Crachy Fund S.A. $4.44

C.S. INT'L MANAGEMENT:
— (w) Capital Int'l Fund $11.22
— (w) BLF Growth Fund (see Capital Int'l)
— (w) BLF Japan Fund (see Capital Int'l)
— (w) C.S. America Fd. $3.35
— (w) C.S. Income Fd. $8.37
(w) D.G.C. $39.39
(d) Delta Intest. Fund $8.24
(d) Delta Multifund $7.73
(d) Daiwa Int'l Fund Yen 8,403
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-dist.) $1.73

DREYFUS GROUP:
— (d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $8.82
— (w) Dr. Interct. Inv. Fd. $11.16
— (w) Dr. Offsh. Com. Sec. $6.26
(w) Europe Obligations LF994
(c) Executive Fd of Canada $5.94

FIDELITY:
— (w) Fidelity Equitas $2.44
— (w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $13.01
— (w) Fidelity Pacific Fd. $17.83
— (d) Fidelity World Fd. $7.70
(d) Fiducem BF891
(w) First Fund $13.34
(d) First Nat'l City Fund $25.12
(d) First Security Can. Fd. $31.46
(w) Fleming Fund S.A. $42.72
(w) Fleming Japan Fund $11.38
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF1,905
(d) Formula Selection Fd. SF96.36
(d) Fondritalia $10.05
(d) Fund of Nations $5.58
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-div.) $9.02
(w) Future Australia Fd. Aus.$6.05

G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED:
— (w) Berry Int'l Fund $5.30
— (w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. $19.33
— (w) G.T. Dollar Fund $4.83
(w) Guardian G.T.Fd.Int'l $7.11
(w) Haussmann Holdgs. NV $4.27
(i) H.O.L.T./Hoover $21.23
(d) Icofund $10.08
(w) Ingrow $53.05
(d) Interfi SF396.25
(d) Interfund S.A. $9.68
(d) Interitalia Lire 7,656
(w) Intermarket Fund $101.41
(w) Int'l Income Fund $20.50
(w) Int'l Invest. Network $10.36
(d) Int'l Privilege Ltd. Can. $8.17
(d) Int'l Securities Fund $8.24
(w) Interfund Int'l Fd S.A. $8.35
(d) Invest. Atlantique $27.91
(d) Lafortune Int'l Fd S.A. $4.22
(d) Malamerica S.A. Fund $5.75
(r) Japan Growth Fund $12.68
(d) Japan Selection Fund $39.25
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $11.74

JARDINE FLEMING:
— (w) Jardine East. Tr. $57.68
— (r) Jardine Japan Fund $37.51
— (r) Jardine Selection NV $15.30
(d) KB Income Fund LF1.563
(w) Kleinwort Bensonlit. P $8.71
(w) Kleinwort Bens.Jap.F. $14.73
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold. $19.92

L. & B.T. MANAGEMENT S.A.:
++(w) L&B-T Multi-way Fd. SF390.00
++(w) L&B-T Income Fund SF388.00
(w) Lexfond $17.65
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $10.24
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $2.17
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $3.98
(w) N.A.M.P. $64.10
(w) Nippon Fund $28.36
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $8.26
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd. $8.50
(r) Olympic Cap. Fd. Inc. $1.67
(r) Pegasus Intern'l $8.19
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $18.27
(d) Renta Fund LF1.300
(d) Renta Capital Fund LF1.225
(d) Rentinvest LF625

SAFE GROUP:
— (d) Safe Fund $3.03
— (d) Safe Trust Fund $9.85
— (d) Global Fund $4.49
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF94.13
(r) Senator Portfolio N.V. $1.24

SEPRO:
— (w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $10.30

SHARE GROUP:
— (d) Share Int'l Fund $5.13
— (d) Share Realty $14.38
— (w) Shareholders Equit. $5.10
— (d) Enterprise Fund $4.33
— (d) Harbor Fund $6.47

S.M.C. FUNDS:
— (d) CEF Fund SF25.41
— (d) Crossbow Fund SF5.11
— (d) I.T.F. Fund N.V. $7.30
(w) SMH Special Fund DM83.00

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA:
— (r) Parfon Sw. R. Est. SF1,478
— (r) Securswiss SF1,112
(d) Soros Fund $101.19
(w) Star Fund $8.02
(r) Succ Int'l Ventures Inc. $6.47

SWISS BANK CORP.:
— (d) America-Valor SF459.25
— (d) Intervalor SF97.50
— (d) Japan Portfolio SF337.50
— (d) Swissvalor New Ser. SF209.75
— (d) Univ. Bond Select. SF82.25
— (d) Universal Fund SF86.57
(w) Talent Global Fund $7.07
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. (Sea.) $20.71
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold. NY $39.39
(w) Tokyo Valor $11.55
(w) Transpacific Fund $14.54

TYNDALL GROUP:
+ (r) Overseas Fund $1.19
+ (r) Do. Accumulation $1.43

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
— (d) Amca U.S. Sh. SF37.50
— (d) Bond Invest. SF73.75
— (d) Convert-Invest. SF78.00
— (d) Eurit Europe Sh. SF116.00
— (d) Fonsa Swiss Sh. SF67.00*
— (d) Globinvest SF67.00*
— (d) Pacific-Invest. SF63.50*
— (d) Rometac-Invest. SF396.50
— (d) Safit South Afr. Sh. SF418.00
— (d) Sima Swiss R. Est. SF178.00

UNION-INVESTMENT, Frankfurt:
— (d) Atlanticfonds DM14.90
— (d) Europafonds DM30.95
— (d) Unifonds DM17.90
— (d) Unirenta DM38.80
— (d) Unispecial I. DM47.70
(w) United Cap. Int. Fd. $2.50
(d) U.S. Trust Invest. Fd. $11.50
(w) Western Growth Fd. $4.76
(w) Western Hedge Fund $1,023.39
(w) Wood. Proprietary N.V. $1,278.50
(d) World Equity Grth Fd. $396.11
(w) Worldwide Securities $34.17
(r) Worldwide Spectal. $5,093.20

Old — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-dividend; + — New; NA — Not available; BF — Belgian francs; LF — Luxembourg francs; SF — Swiss francs; + — Offer price; a — Bated.

PEANUTS

B.C.

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

WIZARD of ID

BUZ SAWYER

REX MORGAN M.D.

RIP KIRBY

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FIBTE

NEGIF

HUMILE

TOINNE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CHOKE FISHY VORTEX ENJOIN

Answer: Why she married the ill-equipped carpenter — HE HAD NO VICES

DENNIS THE MENACE

"WOULDN'T IT BE BETTER IF WE HAD RUBBER ROADS AN' CEMENT WHEELS?"

BOOKS

THE GREATEST OF ALL
The 1927 New York Yankees
By John Mosedale. Dial. 220 pp. Illustrated. $7.95.

NO CHEERING IN THE PRESS BOX
Recorded and edited by Jerome Holtzman. Holt, Rinehart & Winston. 287 pp. $7.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

MAJOR league baseball really doesn't interest the reviewer much these days. And though I'm sure there are both great and trivial reasons for this—such as the rural pace of the game being overwhelmed by the increasing complexity of urban life, or the fact that my New York Yankees have come increasingly to resemble the St. Louis Browns—still, I'm attracted to the argument offered by John Mosedale in his "The Greatest of All: The 1927 New York Yankees." To wit: "God may not have intended baseball to remain conveniently packaged in two eight-team leagues, and, sure, it made economic sense to follow the population west, but more than an unfair nostalgia insists that it used to be easier to keep the standings straight and the batting averages in mind—and so easier to care—when there wasn't so much of everything."

Unfair nostalgia or not, the past does seem better in this age of shifting franchises, designated hitters, athletes demanding to be thought of as professional businessmen instead of the heroes of our childish fantasies, and owners like the McDonald's franchise-king, Ray Kroc, who recently felt called upon to apologize to the home folks for the ineptness of his San Diego Padres. And one of the byproducts of this improvement of the past is that books about that past seem more and more appealing—books like Mr. Mosedale's evocation of the Yankees' 1927 season, or "No Cheering in the Press Box," in which 13 veteran sportswriters recall for The Chicago Sun-Times columnist Jerome Holtzman just what it was like when one could still "keep the standings straight and the batting averages in mind."

So if you're weary of expanded schedules, Astroturf, and mediocre Yankees, return with us now to the year that Babe Ruth hit his 60 home runs, Lou Gehrig drove in 175 runs, and the Yankees won the pennant by 19 games and then swept the Pittsburgh Pirates in the World Series four games to nothing. What's more it's not simply feats of glory you'll encounter in Mr. Mosedale's reconstruction. You will be reminded for instance, of the famous bellyache that Babe Ruth suffered two years earlier, and that Ruth's widow, "in a book called 'The Babe and I' [claimed that] the ailment was a groin injury the Babe suffered sliding on a rocky Atlanta diamond during an exhibition game and that the club, faced with having to say 'groin' in public, preferred having its star identified as a glutton."

You will be told how later in 1925, after Miller Huggins, the Yankee manager, had levied his famous $5,000 fine against the Babe, he told an assembled press corps, "The fine sticks. I reiterate that it will not be lifted. Please note the word 'reiterate.' I like it. Up to now, I have just repeated and reasserted, but now I reiterate." You will note that in spring training of 1927, the Yankees were not expected by the prognosticators to repeat their pennant-win of the year before—unless of course a "Spring Phenom" named Elias Funk, described by manager Huggins as "fast as a ray of light" lived up to his early form. And countless more of such wondrous tidbits, you will encounter here.

And if after a hundred pages or so the charm of Mr. Mosedale's nostalgia begins to pall (in not even the most resourceful digger-up of such trifles could make endlessly dramatic the reconstruction of a season whose outcome we have known for nearly half a century), then turn to "No Cheering in the Press Box," and hearken to the gravelly voices that one can almost hear in the pages of these reminiscences.

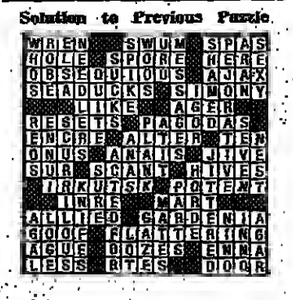
Hear the veteran New York sportswriter Marshal Hunt recall his times with Babe Ruth (at least those times he feels free to report while Mrs. Ruth is still alive): How the Babe used to arrive in St. Louis and in front of crowds of young idolators, all of whom knew (and applauded) what he was referring to, would order his taxi "To the House of the Good Shepherd," which "of course . . . was St. Louis's leading hook shop." Hear Fred Lieb describe to what lengths he had to go to persuade Lou Gehrig's jealous mother to attend her son's wedding reception ("Wasn't I a good girl? I didn't raise hell," she whispered to Lieb on the way home from the celebration.)

Hear Paul Gallico tell how he invented George Plimpton by getting knocked out by Jack Dempsey, catching passes from Benny Friedman, and riding with Cliff Berege around the Indianapolis Speedway (a precedent that Plimpton has generously acknowledged, Mr. Gallico hastens to add: "He was smart enough to commercialize on it just as Billy Rose was smart enough to commercialize on the water circus"). Hear the likes of John Kieran, Shirley Povich, Ford Frick, John Drebinger, Red Smith and Jimmy Cannon recall how they broke into the sports-writing profession, how they mastered it, how they thrived in it, and how they sometimes escaped it.

And if after this you don't find yourself convinced that baseball's past is richer and more colorful and just plain superior in every way, why then you deserve Ray Kroc and his meatless San Diego Padres.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

Solution to Previous Puzzle



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

Paradoxically South would have succeeded in guessing the winning line in the contract on the diagramed deal if his bidding had told the defenders more about his hand. It was played during the recent Spingold knockout team championship in New York.

South opened one diamond and rebid two clubs over a one-spade response. Such bidding would usually show a more unbalanced hand, but was acceptable here in view of the concentration of strength in the minor suits.

North now became enamored with slam prospects and drove the bidding to six clubs, in spite of South's efforts to sign off, first in no-trump and then in a club game. Notice that the slam is rather less than a 50-50 proposition, since South must play spades to lose not more than one trick and must also find a way to avoid a heart loser.

West led a trump, and South won in the closed hand and immediately led a spade. His intention no doubt was to finesse the jack in dummy, but West put up the ace.

This strongly suggested possession of the queen, since a player with the ace who lacked the queen would normally play low to leave the declarer a guess in the suit. However, it was possible that West had snatched the ace simply to make sure of a trick, fearing that South had a singleton.

West returned a trump, and South won in his hand. He could now have made the slam by putting all his trust in his psychological reading of West's play and finessing the spade jack. But unfortunately for him he had a good technical alternative, and he chose this.

He led to the spade king and ruffed a spade, hoping the queen would appear. When this failed, he led the diamond king, hoping that he could ruff out the ace. He discarded a heart from dummy when West played low, and East produced the diamond ace to set the slam.

In the replay, the same slam was reached but played by North. East made an unfortunate choice of lead, the diamond ace. This solved all the declarer's problems except in spades, and there was no way to misguess in that suit.

North-South lost 14 international match points on the deal. But consider what would have happened if South's third bid had been two spades, a choice some would have preferred to two no trump.

West would then have known that the declarer did not have a singleton spade. He would then have had no reason at all to consider the ace-play without the queen, and the subsequent finesse of the jack to make the slam and win the match would have been a psychological certainty.

NORTH
♠ KJ954
♡ AK4
♢ ——
♣ J10763

WEST	EAST
♠ AQ105	♠ 62
♡ Q95	♡ J1073
♢ J932	♢ A10763
♣ 84	♣ 92

SOUTH (D)
♠ 73
♡ 862
♢ KQ54
♣ AKQ5

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1♢	Pass	1♠	Pass
2♣	Pass	2♡	Pass
2 N.T.	Pass	3♣	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	4♣	Pass
5♣*	Pass	6♣	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the club four.

هكذا من الأصل

هكذا من الأصل

Marginal American Pro Athletes Beckoned to Europe

By Bernard Kirsch

PARIS, July 31 (IHT).—Just as foreign educational schools have found room for students not accepted by U.S. colleges, Europe is becoming the land of opportunity for American athletes unable to land jobs in the sports leagues.

American entrepreneurs have proposed in the months an invasion of Europe by pro football, pro hockey and pro basketball teams. While homesick Americans were at the prospect, they realized that Europeans would spend money to view the matches.

In March Bob Kap, who gave soccer kickers to the National Football League, announced the existence of the European Football League, with play to start in 1975. He said that soccer was losing interest in Europe. During the recent World Cup tournament in West Germany, more than 2 million fans attended the games. Many millions watched on television.

The European market was given its first taste of American football two years ago when the NFL sent a representation for a charity affair. The players performed set plays; it was during the off-season so they were overweight.

The program was shown on French TV, and the announcer had a field day with one-liners. U.S. football was not as rough, tough, smooth or eye-pleasing as rugby, the French said.

The International Basketball Union will be introduced in the fall by many of the same people who gave the World Hockey League the intrepid New England Whalers.

The IBU will do its dribbling in Barcelona, Madrid, Brussels, Geneva, The Hague, Munich and Rome. The neighboring French Alp cities of Grenoble and Lyon, one a skiing haven and the other an eating paradise, will share one team.

The IBU will draft players in late August and early September, well after the NBA and ABA have started to trim their rosters. IBU scouts will be waiting outside the training sites to sign up the leftovers for a trip abroad.

Glamorous 6 Months

"The options [of the cut players] will be playing in the Eastern League, or a glamorous six months in Europe," said John Coburn, commissioner of the IBU. Coburn, an American who lives by the French-Swiss border, has sold his interest in the WHA Whalers.

Like the football league, the IBU will have American-European ownership, but mostly American money from those "who can afford to lose money for the first two years." Each owner must put up $60,000 to obtain a franchise.

Though the league faces numerous problems, the venture sounds exciting and different. And there are buyers, such as for most sports ventures. This is an age of leisure time, commented Coburn.

The Geneva franchise went to the Calhoun Land and Development Company, of Monroe, La. Nick Milleti, the father of the Cleveland sports world, reportedly has shown interest in the Rome team.

One of the plusses for the leagues, according to Coburn, is that he doesn't envisage salary battles. Salaries in the $10,000-$15,000 range will do.

Many Drawbacks

The minuses are many. The league is vehemently opposed by the head of the Amateur Basketball Federation. Coburn thinks there may be pressure on owners of European arenas not to let in the IBU.

William Jones, head of the federation, has said that the IBU is bad for basketball. He has told Coburn, "Why did you have to come over here?"

In addition, the existing European leagues, similar to AAU basketball teams that give their players "jobs," are against the pros for fear that their talent will be stolen. But basketball, as it now exists in Europe, is still centered on American players. Most European teams have laws restricting two U.S. players to a squad.

When the IBU starts, the ratio will be the reverse—two Europeans on an American-dominated team. And the Americans will be second-rate.

That was the problem with soccer several years ago when it tried to go to America. Teams in the States were formed from those not good enough to make it in Europe and South America. The American fans, besides not seeing the sport at its best, could not even root for their local stars.

"Local identity with the team will be the big question mark in Europe," Coburn said.

The European ice hockey league will start in September, 1975. Where the teams will play has not yet been fully determined. The league is already hopeful of expansion to Asia.

Connected with this venture are two names familiar to the sport: Bruce Norris, president of the Detroit Red Wings of the National Hockey League, and John (Bunny) Ahearne, president of the Ice Hockey Federation. Ahearne has called his venture "a really breathtaking development." He envisages play with the NHL.

Can tennis be left out of the pro picture in Europe? As soon as the IBU is in action, Coburn & Co. will put together a European tennis league. It will be sort of a World Team Tennis organization, but instead of cities competing against each other, it will be country against country.

Coburn and his allies are talking to the European tennis federations the same way they are making the pitch to the arena owners and mayors of the cities where they hope to place their basketball teams. Coburn wants the tennis action for November and December.

"There's very little else going on then," he said.

Beats Vilas

Washington Tennis Is Won By Solomon

By Mark Asher

WASHINGTON, July 31 (WP).—Three years ago, Harold Solomon's father loaned him $500 for expenses on his first tour of Europe's clay tennis courts. Solomon, then 18, won enough in his first tournament to repay the loan and yesterday he achieved his biggest pro tennis payday—$10,000.

In those three years, Solomon has accumulated gobs of experience at counter-punching and bleeding his opponent slowly away from his normal game. Such was the case yesterday when Solomon finished off a 1-6, 6-3, 6-4 victory over Argentina's Guillermo Vilas for the Washington Star-Washington International Championship.

About 4,000 spectators showed up for the resumption of the match that was halted by heavy rain and gusting winds Monday night, with Solomon serving at 40-love-15, in the third set.

The American Davis Cup player won that game at love, including a rally of 101 hits, but he came back to break Vilas's serve for the first time. Solomon called the second biggest victory of his career, surpassed only by his triumph over top-seeded Ilie Nastase in the French Open this year.

3 Straight Errors

Solomon opened a love-40 lead in the final game when Vilas committed three straight errors off his backhand. Solomon, who is willing to stay on the court all day and once played a point with 360 hits as a junior, said he was playing to Vilas's backhand because his 21-year-old opponent had been impatient off the backhand on Monday night.

Vilas then held off the first exchange of a triple match-point situation. On the next point, Solomon got the breaks, which he thought had been one-sided in Vilas's favor Monday night. His backhand approach hit the top of the net and popped in the air. It threw Vilas a timing off ever so slightly and the left-hander's ensuing forehand volleys landed beyond the baseline.

In his service game, Solomon made errors on all three remaining points, including a wide two-fisted backhand on the 101st hit of the point that brought Vilas to break point. "I got tired holding the camera on that point," said the videotape operator.

Disrupted Game

At the end, it was Solomon's ability to disrupt Vilas's normal top-spin game and keep the pressure on that brought him victory and padded his season's bankroll to about $50,000.

Vilas, whose 15-match winning streak ended, made $5,000 as runner-up and moved into third place behind Stan Smith and Bjorn Borg in the Commercial Union Grand Prix standings. Solomon is now ninth in the $500,000 bonus pool, which awards $100,000 to the year's top finisher.

The $16,000 that Solomon collected was the biggest first prize in the tournament's six-year history. Six years ago, when Brazil's Thomaz Koch beat Arthur Ashe for a $6,000 first prize, Solomon was a junior at high school and had just lost to Dave Leaver, 11-9, in the fifth set in the Greater Washington Championships.

Smith, Ashe Advance

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 31 (UPI).—Top-seeded Stan Smith defeated Ken McMillan, 7-6, 6-1, yesterday in the opening round of the $100,000 National Tennis Classic.

Second-seeded Arthur Ashe advanced more easily with a 6-2, 6-0 victory over Felix Ponte of Peru.

Hope Expressed, But No Progress In NFL Parley

WASHINGTON, July 31 (WP).—The federal government's top mediator characterized yesterday's negotiating session between the National Football League Players and striking players as "an ordinary first day" and expressed hope for obtaining a settlement very soon.

W. J. Usery Jr., head of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, said much of the four-hour meeting was "spent boiling down to... the real substantive issues" for today's session.

Usery confirmed that the NFL Players Association and the management council talked "mostly about money" and it was learned that although another source that the minimum pay and pensions were on the list.

"I can't say that there is any progress—nor lack of progress," he said of the talks, which ended yesterday after being broken off nine days ago.

With only three days to go before the first preseason NFL game, Usery said that he and assistants James Scearce and Bill Martinoo were "trying to create an atmosphere and attitude... which would settle all issues."

Meanwhile in New York, the management group said that 251 players, including 68 regulars, have reported to their respective training camps. The council said that those reported yesterday included the Chicago Bears adding

Favored Teams

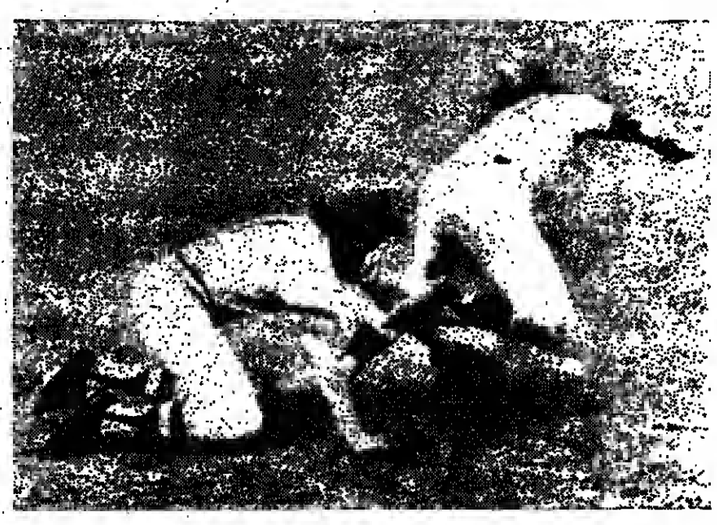
RENO, Nev., July 31 (UPI).—The season may still be in doubt because of the players' strike, but Minnesota and Miami were installed yesterday as early favorites to win the titles in the National Football League.

In the aml, the Super Bowl champions was favored to win the American Conference, while Minnesota was the choice in the National Conference.

Alf Honored By Soccer Stars

LONDON, July 31 (AP).—Sir Ramsey, who led England to victory in the World Cup in 1966 and was fired as manager months ago, was honored last night by 101 stars of the game.

Alf, England's team manager of 11 years before his dismissal, was guest of honor at a banquet in London's Cafe Royal. Prime Minister Harold Wilson presented Sir Alf with a gold-plated copy of the World Cup he had gained in 1966.



UPI.

Mets' Felix Millan (right) steals second base as Pirate shortstop Mario Mendoza drops ball during Tuesday game. Pirates won, 6-0.

National League

Speier's 12th-Inning Double Beats Braves

ATLANTA, July 31 (UPI).—Chris Speier hit a three-run double—his fourth hit of the game—off relief pitcher Danny Frisella in the 12th inning last night to give the San Francisco Giants a 6-3 victory over the Atlanta Braves.

Steve Ontiveros walked with one out, Gary Thomasson hit a single and Ed Goodson walked to load the bases. Frisella managed to get Gary Matthews to bounce into a force out at home plate for the second out, but Speier hit a line drive to the base of the fence in left-centerfield and three runs scored.

Pinch-hitter Dave Kingman tied the game, 3-3, by leading off the ninth inning with a home run into the Atlanta bullpen.

Ralph Garr, the league's leading hitter, was ejected from the game in the sixth inning after protesting a call at first base.

Cardinals 4, Phillies 3

At Philadelphia, Reggie Smith drove in four runs with a triple and two homers to lead St. Louis to a 4-3 victory over the Phillies.

Smith connected for his 15th of the year in the eighth inning after a walk to Ted Sizemore to put the Cardinals in front, after the Phillies knocked out starter Alan Foster with a two-run rally in the seventh.

Smith put the Cards in front, 1-0, in the first inning when he tripled to rightfield, following a walk to Bake McBride. His solo homer in the fifth accounted for the second St. Louis run.

Al Hrabosky, 5-1, picked up the victory in relief of Foster, while Jesus Hernaiz, 2-2, took the loss in relief of Jim Lonborg.

Dodgers 8, Padres 0

At San Diego, Los Angeles increased its first-place lead in the National League West to 5 1/2 games as it overpowered the Padres, 8-0, behind the combined pitching of Andy Messersmith and Mike Marshall.

Messersmith picked up his sixth straight victory to boost his season mark to 12-2.

Southpaw Randy Jones, who was knocked out in the third inning, took the loss to put his record at 7-14.

Astros 8, Reds 4

At Cincinnati, Cliff Johnson and Cesar Cedeno hit homers and Lee May hit two doubles and drove in three runs to lead Houston to an 8-4 victory over the Reds.

Don Wilson picked up his seventh victory against eight losses, yielding five hits, including homers by Johnny Bench and Tony Perez. Bench's homer, his 19th of the season, came after a first-inning double to Joe Morgan. Perez's homer was also his 19th of the year.

Fred Norman, who bowed out during the Astros' two-run fifth, took the loss, his 10th against 10 victories.

Pirates 6, Mets 0
Mets 4, Pirates 3

At New York, Ed Kranepool's three-run homer in the sixth inning and Cleon Jones's run-scoring double in the eighth gave the Mets a come-from-behind 4-3 triumph over Pittsburgh in the nightcap of their doubleheader after the Pirates won the opener, 6-0, on Jim Rooker's five-hitter.

Jones, booed in the fourth inning when he let Richie Hebner's fly ball drop in for an error that scored Manny Sanguillen, doubled in the game-winning run in the eighth after Jerry Grote singled.

In the sixth inning, Jones hit what appeared to be an inning-ending double play, but the Pirates messed it up and, two pitches later, Kranepool tagged Bruce Kison for the three-run homer. Jones's grounder, with Grote already aboard, was hit at second-baseman Rennie Stennett, who shuffled the toss to Mario Mendoza at short. Mendoza dropped the ball and the runners were safe.

Cowboys Lose 3 Men to WFL

DALLAS, July 31 (WP).—Three key members of the Eastern Division champion Dallas Cowboys of the National Football League have signed with World Football League teams for the 1975 season.

The Birmingham Americans reported yesterday the signing of offensive tackle Rayfield Wright and defensive tackle Jethro Pugh, while the Memphis Southmen signed linebacker D. D. Lewis. Wright and Pugh are all-pro performers, and Lewis became a starter last year in his fifth year in the league.

All three are due to report to their new clubs for the 1975 season.

American League

Error by Catcher Gives Detroit 7-5 Victory

BOSTON, July 31 (UPI).—A throwing error by catcher Tim Blackwell in the ninth inning yesterday let in two runs to give the Detroit Tigers a 7-5 victory over the American League East-leading Boston Red Sox.

Blackwell attempted to pick Jim Northrup off third base with two down in the inning after Al Kaline's two-run homer earlier in the inning had tied the game. The throw sailed into leftfield, allowing Northrup, who had doubled and moved to third on Ellie Rodriguez's fly ball, to score along with Ben Oglivie, who reached on a walk.

The Red Sox had taken a 5-3 lead in the seventh inning on a three-run homer by Cecil Cooper into the rightfield bullpen. The hit capped a four-run rally which chased starter Joe Coleman. Rick Miller singled in the first run of the inning.

John Hiller, who is leading the major leagues in relief victories, picked up his 13th victory of the season against seven losses.

Indians 8, Orioles 6

At Baltimore, John Lowenstein drove across three runs with his sixth home run and a key single in a five-run seventh inning as Cleveland defeated the Orioles, 8-6.

After Tom McCraw walked in the third inning, Lowenstein homered off losing pitcher Mike Cuellar, 13-7. Two Oriole singles, the Indians' third double play and a Paul Blair home run in the fifth inning tied it at 2-2.

Winning pitcher Dick Bosman, 4-0, was tagged for a four-run barrage in the eighth inning. After Rich Coggins singled and Bob Grich walked, Boog Powell singled to score Coggins. Reliefer Tom Buskey, replacing Bosman, was tagged for a three-run homer by Don Baylor.

Twins 7, Royals 3

At Bloomington, Harmon Killebrew and Larry Hisle hit back-to-back homers in the third inning to lead Minnesota to a 7-3 victory over Kansas City.

Pitcher Joe Decker gained his 11th victory of the season against nine losses. He allowed 11 hits but struck out six and walked three.

Minnesota scored three unearned runs on just two hits in the second inning when Royals' shortstop Fred Patek committed three errors, one short of the American League record.

White Sox 3, Angels 2

At Anaheim, catcher Ed Herrmann hit a bases-empty homer with two out in the top of the 10th inning to lead Chicago to a 3-2 victory over California.

Nolan Ryan had been locked in a pitching duel with Chicago veteran Jim Kaat. Each hurler had yielded just four hits through nine innings.

Ryan's record fell to 13-11, though he struck out eight to bring his season total to 219.

Brewers 3, New York 2
Brewers 4, New York 0

At Milwaukee, Kevin Kobel hurled a three-hit shutout and Dave May singled in the only run he needed to give the Brewers a 4-0 victory over New York in the second game and a sweep of their twi-night doubleheader.

The Brewers won the first game, 3-2, on Mike Hegan's two-out single in the bottom of the 10th.

The doubleheader victory moved the Brewers into fourth place in the American League East, just 3 1/2 games behind the division-leading Red Sox.

The only hits off Kobel were singles in the fourth, fifth, seventh and ninth innings. Not one Yankee got beyond first base off the 20-year-old rookie lefthander, who defeated New York for the third straight time without a loss. He walked only one and struck out two to improve his season record to 4-8.

In the first game, the score was tied 2-2 in the 10th when, with one out, George Scott walked and advanced to third on a single to right, Hegan then singled off the glove of first-baseman Chris Chambliss to score Scott with the winning run.

A's 11, Rangers 3

At Oakland, Reggie Jackson and Gene Tenace each hit two homers as the A's beat Texas, 11-3, for their 13th victory in their last 16 games and increased their American League West lead to nine games.

All four home runs came off loser Jim Bibby, 14-13, who pitched a no-hitter here exactly a year ago.

Winner Glenn Abbott, 4-1, gave up single Ranger runs in the third and fifth.

Wednesday

Expos Win, 7-4, On Cubs' Errors

CHICAGO, July 31 (UPI).—Mike Jorgensen batted in five runs with a pair of doubles today to lead the Montreal Expos to a 7-4 triumph over the Chicago Cubs in the opener of a doubleheader.

Five of Montreal runs were unearned as third-baseman Bill Madlock committed two errors, boosting the Cubs' total miscues to 13 in the last five games.

Jorgensen batted in two unearned runs in the first inning with his first double, scoring Willie Davis, who had walked, and Ken Singleton, who reached base on Madlock's error.

In the sixth, Bob Stinson singled, advanced on a sacrifice and scored on Ron Hunt's single. Tim Foli then was safe on Madlock's second error and Singleton walked to fill the bases before Jorgensen cleared them with his second hit.

Chuck Taylor, who relieved starter Mike Torrez in the fourth inning, finished the game for his fourth victory against one loss.

Pirates 8, Mets 3

At New York, Willie Stargell hit a two-run homer and Manny Sanguillen and Ed Kirkpatrick had three hits each as Pittsburgh had 15 hits to defeat the Mets, 8-3.

Dock Ellis scored his seventh victory of the season for the Pirates, allowing six hits in 8 1/3 innings before being relieved by Ramon Hernandez after the Mets scored a pair of runs in the ninth.

The Mets' Tom Seaver was hammered for 12 hits and eight runs in 4 1/3 innings for his seventh loss against seven victories.

Royals 3, Twins 2

At Bloomington, Amos Otis hit a two-run homer in the ninth inning to give Kansas City and righthander Steve Busby a 3-2 victory over Minnesota.

Otis's home run followed a single by John Mayberry and broke up a pitching duel between Busby and the Twins' Bert Blyleven.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Boston	54	47	.535	—
Cleveland	52	48	.520	1 1/2
Baltimore	51	50	.505	3
Milwaukee	51	51	.500	3 1/2
New York	50	52	.490	4 1/2
Detroit	48	53	.475	6

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	61	42	.592	—
Chicago	51	50	.505	9
Texas	52	52	.500	9 1/2
Kansas City	50	50	.500	9 1/2
Minnesota	50	53	.485	11
California	40	64	.385	21 1/2

Tuesday's Results

Milwaukee 3, New York 2.
Milwaukee 4, New York 0.
Detroit 7, Boston 6.
Cleveland 8, Baltimore 6.
Minnesota 7, Kansas City 3.
Chicago 3, California 2.
Oakland 11, Texas 3.

Wednesday's Games

Kansas City at Minnesota.
Texas at Oakland.
Chicago at California, n.
Cleveland at Baltimore, n.
Detroit at Boston, n.
New York at Milwaukee, n.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	53	49	.520	—
St. Louis	52	50	.510	1
Pittsburgh	49	54	.476	4 1/2
Montreal	47	57	.470	5
New York	45	55	.450	7
Chicago	42	57	.424	9 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	67	37	.644	—
Cincinnati	62	43	.590	5 1/2
Houston	55	48	.529	12
Atlanta	53	51	.510	14
San Francisco	43	57	.457	19 1/2
San Diego	44	62	.415	24

Tuesday's Games

Montreal 4, Chicago 3.
Pittsburgh 6, 3, New York 0, 4.
San Francisco 6, Atlanta 2.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 3.
Houston 8, Cincinnati 4.
Los Angeles 3, San Diego 0.

Wednesday's Games

Pittsburgh at New York.
Montreal at Chicago, 2
St. Louis at Philadelphia, n
Los Angeles at San Diego, n.
Houston at Cincinnati, n.
San Francisco at Atlanta, n.

Cubs Trade Pina

CHICAGO, July 31 (AP).—The Chicago Cubs have traded right-handed relief pitcher Horacio Pina to the California Angels for left-handed-hitting catcher Rick Stelmaszek. Pina had a 3-4 record and a 3.80 earned run average in 34 games (47 1-3 innings) with the Cubs.

Sweden Defeats Britain in Track

STOCKHOLM, July 31 (AP).—Sweden defeated Britain in a two-day track and field meet concluded today at the Stockholm Olympic Stadium.

The Swedish 10-point lead of 58-48 after the first day yesterday was pared down, but a few Swedish surprises and a British failure in the pole vault saved the day for the home team, which won by 107 points to 102.

It was Sweden's third victory in five track meets against Britain. The British won the last meet in England last September, 120-91, and had been favored to win here again.

Andretti Finds Winner Circle Despite Shortage of Gasoline

By Michael Katz

ELKHART LAKE, Wis., July 31 (NYT).—Indianapolis-type cars made their debut in Formula 5000 road racing Sunday, but it was an Indianapolis driver who won the race—in a Formula 5000 car.

Mario Andretti, who has had little luck in the turbo-charged Indy cars since winning the Indianapolis 500 in 1969, ran out of gasoline and went off the road on the final turn of the final lap and still won the 100-mile race at Sunny Road America Sunday.

Andretti finished eight-tenths of a second in front of the charging Brian Redman of Britain and then had his Parnelli Jones Lola-Chevrolet sputter to a halt, out of fuel, a mile past the finish line on his victory lap.

"I was so concerned with the fuel gauge I wasn't watching where I was going," Andretti explained about his last-turn near-disaster.

On that last turn, a right-hander leading up a hill to the finish line, Andretti got both left-side wheels of his Jones-Viceroy Lola into the dirt. When the dust cleared, however, he was still two car lengths ahead of Redman's Lola.

Redman, who like Andretti had won a qualifying heat earlier in the day, had fallen nine seconds behind the winner halfway through the 25-lap event. Then the Briton got closer and closer, setting lap record after lap record. On the last four-mile lap, he lowered it finally to 2 minutes 5.666 seconds, an average speed of 114.589 miles an hour.

"I was going as hard as I could all race," said Redman. "I guess I went faster, though, when I could see the rabbit."

Mario Andretti

The rabbit—Andretti—completed the race in a record 53 minutes 2.2 seconds, an average speed of 113.29 mph and with accessory and heat prizes earned $18,250 for his second straight triumph in the Formula 5000 series. The victory also put Andretti in a tie with Redman at 50 points each in the series standing.

Eppie Wietzes of Canada, who also ran out of gasoline after the checkered flag, finished a well-beaten third in a Lola and is fourth in the series with 39 points. Third in the series and fourth in the race was David Hobbs of England, also in a Lola.

The two Indy cars, appearing in the series for the first time since it was co-sanctioned by the Sports Car Club of America and the United States Auto Club, were nowhere in the race.

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Montreal ... 100 000 100 2—4 8 0
Chicago ... 010 000 100 1—3 7 4
Banks, Taylor (8), Montague (8) and Foole; Reuschel, Zamora (10), Larocha (10) and Stelmaszek, Swisher (9). W—Montague (2-3). L—Reuschel (10-8).
St. Louis ... 100 001 020—4 7 0
Philadelphia ... 010 000 200—3 8 0
Foster, Brabosky (7) and Simmons; Lonborg, Hernaiz (8) and Boone. W—Hrabosky (5-1). L—Hernaiz (2-3). HR—Smith (14th, 15th).

Houston ... 012 021 200—8 13 0
Cincinnati ... 200 000 101—4 3 2
Wilson, Forsch (9) and C. Johnson; Norman, Baney (5), Borbon (8) and Bench. W—Wilson (7-8). L—Norman (10-10). HR—C. Johnson (16th), Cedeno (22d), Bench (19th), Perez (19th).

(First Game)

Pittsburgh ... 040 200 000—6 12 0
New York ... 000 000 000—0 5 1
Rooker (7-8) and Sanguillen; Matlack, Aker (6), Stone (8) and Dyer. L—Matlack (9-8)

(Second Game)

Pittsburgh ... 000 300 000—3 5 1
New York ... 000 003 01x—4 7 1
Kison, Fernandez (8) and Sanguillen; Koosman (11-7) and Grote. L—Kison (5-6). HR—Kranepool (3d).
San Fran. ... 011 000 001 003—6 14 1
Atlanta ... 000 000 030 000—3 8 1
Barr, Bryant (8), Sosa (11) and Rader; Morton, Leco (8), House (8), Frisella (11) and Casanova. W—Sosa (6-3). L—Frisella (3-4). HR—Kingman (10th).

Los Angeles ... 023 100 110—8 11 0
San Diego ... 000 000 000—0 5 4
Messersmith, Marshall (8) and Yeager; Jones, Palmer (3), Romo (8), Johnson (8) and Barton, Kendall (8). W—Messersmith (12-2). L—Jones (7-14). HR—Yeager (5th), Garvey (18th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

(First Game)

New York ... 100 000 010 0—2 8 0
Milwaukee ... 000 011 000 1—3 9 1
Madich (12-8) and Dempsey; Colborn, Murphy (8) and Porter. W—Murphy (4-4).

(Second Game)

New York ... 000 000 040—4 4 0
Milwaukee ... 201 201 00x—4 7 2
Dobson (8-13) and Munson; Kobel (4-3) and Moore.
Cleveland ... 002 000 301—6 11 0
Baltimore ... 000 020 040—6 10 4
Bosman, Buskey (3) and Duncan; Cuellar, Reynolds (7), Alexander (8), Johnson (9) and Hendricks. W—Bosman (4-0). L—Cuellar (13-7). HR—Lowenstein (16th), Blair (11th), Taylor (6th).

Detroit ... 010 200 004—7 12 0
Boston ... 001 000 100—2 9 5
Coleman, Hiller (7) and Moses; Lamont (5), Cleveland, Veale (9), Segui (9) and Blackwell. W—Hiller (12-7). L—Cleveland (7-10). HR—Cooper (18th), Kalne (7th).

Kansas City ... 002 100 000—3 11 4
Minnesota ... 033 010 00x—7 0 1
Splittorff, Fitzmorris (5), Aird (8) and Healy; Decker (11-9) and Borgmann. L—Splittorff (10-11). HR—Killebrew (9th), Hisle (16th).

Texas ... 001 010 001—3 8 0
Oakland ... 022 121 21x—11 15 1
Bibby, Stanhouse (5), Merritt (8) and Sundberg, Sims (7); Abbott, Knowles (8) and Tenace, Haney (7). W—Abbott (4-1). L—Bibby (14-13). HR—Tenace (15th, 16th), Jackson (15th, 19th), Baney (15th), Sims (2d).

Chicago ... 020 000 000 1—3 8 1
California ... 000 011 000 0—2 6 0
Kaat, Forster (10) and Berrmann; Ryan (13-11) and Rodriguez. W—Kaat (12-7). HR—Melton (15th), Herrmann (7th).

What they're wearing in Paris

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Art Buchwald

I Want a Gun...

PARIS—You would think after all the United States has done for Europe, the least the Europeans could do is make it easy for an American to buy a gun. But such is not the case and in spite of their great claims to being civilized, the Europeans are still living in the Dark Ages when it comes to making firearms available to the public.

Buchwald

I discovered this accidentally when I was overcharged by a waiter in a Left Bank café. He claimed it was an accident, but I knew he did it on purpose.

I told my wife I was getting sick and tired of being pushed around and the only thing to do was buy a gun and carry it with me at all times. Then if someone tried to overcharge me I'd let him have it.

"Isn't that a bit strong?" my wife said.

"It's the American way," I said. "Can you think of a better reason for using a gun than when you get the business from a surly café waiter?"

The next day I went to a gun store near the Paris Opéra and told them I wanted a revolver.

"What do you want it for?" the dealer asked.

"I am an American citizen," I said, "and according to our Constitution I am allowed to bear arms, any place, any time, anywhere. Now be a good man and give me a gun."

"We cannot sell a gun just like that, monsieur," the dealer said. "We have regulations in France concerning guns."

"Regulations?" I said incredulously. "What on earth for?"

"The French government does not want everyone in the country to have a gun. There is too much chance of accidents."

"That doesn't bother us in the United States," I said with a certain amount of pride. "Do you know last year we had over 5,000 people killed by firearms alone?"

"Alas," said the dealer sadly, "we had only 12. The rules here are too strict."

"Don't you have a National Rifle Association?"

"We have something like it, but parliament tells them what they can or cannot do."

"In my country," I boasted, "the National Rifle Association tells the Congress what it can or cannot do."

"*Quelle chance.*" the dealer said. "Please sir, what can I do for you?"

"I want a gun to shoot surly café waiters."

"*Très bien.* Fill out these papers. Then go to your local police station with all your identification, and explain to them why you want a gun."

"Good, and then I can have it?"

"No, not yet. They will investigate you for three months. After that they will send their recommendation to the main police station, which will investigate why the local police station gave you permission to let you have the gun. This will take three more months. If they agree, you can come back and buy the gun."

"Six months to buy one lousy gun?"

"That's for the gun. Buying ammunition requires another investigation."

"Do you know if we had red tape like that in America almost nobody would be able to own a revolver?"

"That's why we don't sell too many ourselves," the dealer said. "Do you want to start filling out the papers?"

"No. I don't, and if the French had any class they'd permit Americans to buy hand guns by just showing their passports. How else can we protect ourselves while we're travelling abroad?"

Mr. Buchwald is more or less on vacation. This is one of his classics. Occasionally, however, he will unbend and provide something new during his vacation—his Saturday column, he insists, will be all new.

106th Element Found

MOSCOW, July 31 (UPI).—A team of Soviet scientists headed by George Flerov have discovered the 106th element, the news agency Tass announced today. The element, as yet unnamed, was discovered at the Joint Nuclear Research Institute at Dubna, outside Moscow.

They Haven't Collected The Garbage in 24 Years

By Andrew H. Malcolm

JASPER, Ind. (NYT).—"Let's get it straight right now," the former mayor said, "there are flies in Jasper."

There was, for instance, one reported fly sighting recently near the television set in Room 252 of the Holiday Inn. And Melvin Bauer said he saw one by the courthouse the other day.

But when the Veterans of Foreign Wars held its summer picnic at the park some days ago, not one fly landed on the potato salad, normally a fly favorite. Down at the softball field Stan Ruhs ate a hot dog with ketchup, but no flies. And when 9-year-old Wayne Eckerin spilled the goods at his sidewalk lemonade stand on 14th Street, not one of the little black insects flew in for a taste.

The reason is simple: There is nothing left for the flies to eat here. Twenty-four years ago, Jasper became the first city in southwestern Indiana—indeed in the world—to outlaw garbage. Jasper accomplished this supersanitary feat with City Ordinance No. 356, which also forces each house to install a garbage disposal unit in the kitchen sink.

"Our present system of handling garbage is one of the most wonderful things that has ever happened to Jasper," said one long-time resident. And during these hot, muggy summer days here no one, except maybe a few hungry rats and flies, would dispute that.

Jasper's Great Garbage Saga started during a dry spell in the late 1940s when residents of several towns down the Potoka River realized that the waterway was largely raw sewage from Jasper. The state ordered Jasper to build a sewage treatment plant. Meanwhile, Jasper, like hundreds of Corn Belt communities, had for decades paid local farmers to haul their town's garbage away and feed it to hogs. Just as construction began on the sewage plant, however, an epidemic of cholera swept through the hog pens. The disease was traced to Jasper's garbage. So the farmers demanded more money to cover their losses.

Herbert Thyen, who keeps a statue of The Thinker near his desk, had recently been elected Jasper's mayor. And he got to thinking. "I've always considered myself an original thinker," he said, "you know, necessity is the mother of invention." After much deliberation, debate and lobbying, Mr. Thyen persuaded Jasper to route its garbage through the sewers. This saved tax money, improved sanitation and solved the farmer problem, too.

It was also a garbage disposal salesman's dream come true. Representatives of 13 manufacturers descended on this old German community in southwestern Indiana. The $75 machines were installed under kitchen sinks, and on Aug. 1, 1950, a day long since forgotten here, garbage collection was forever suspended. Garbage men, now called trash men, still circulate through the quiet neighborhoods of Jasper, which has a population of 11,047, each week. But they pick up only dry rubbish—cans, bottles, papers and the like.

If someone tries to sneak some coffee grounds or chicken bones under the bottles, they will soon find a red tag on their trash can. It declares: "NOTICE Your Trash Was Not Taken to The City Dump Today Because It Has Cans and Garbage Mixed. City of Jasper."

Mary Lou Kelley over oo East 26th Street got one of the dreaded red tags not long ago. "I admit I put some corn shucks in the trash," she said.

The New York Times.

City of Jasper's brief, pointed reminder attached to trash can of a careless resident. . . .

For most citizens of Jasper, one of the few towns where the courthouse clock still works, the subject of garbage has drifted into the dim past along with silent movies, crystal radios, the town's founding in 1830, August Pfafflin, a pioneer, and, of course, Jasper's famous bank robbery of March 10, 1930, when three men in a "highpowered Lincoln coupe" terrified Mary Stenftenagel at the German-American Bank and escaped with $2,466. "The loss was fully insured," a town history recalls, "but it was a thrilling experience."

Even as Jasper's historic garbage anniversary approached in July, few people took note. The Dubois County Daily Herald instead gave prominent display to Alvin Schepers's five-pound cauliflower and the county fair schedule, which includes a horseshoe-pitching contest and judging for the best rabbit, dairy goat and swine carcass. Through the years, however, Jasper has been followed into the annals of garbage-free history by some 60-odd communities such as Placentia, Calif., Mount Dora, Fla., and Herrin, Ill., where the garbage disposal drive was celebrated with a lengthy parade that included floats, sirens and circling airplanes littering the streets with pamphlets urging the citizens to clean up.

PEOPLE: *TV-Tube Inventor Likes Off Button Best*

Celebrating his 85th birthday Tuesday, Vladimir Zworykin, who invented the TV tube a half century ago, indicated that the part of a television set he now likes best is the "off" switch. "When broadcasting began to develop," he said in Los Angeles, "I hoped TV would be used for educational purposes, especially so that different cultures could learn to understand each other. Instead, most of the time when I turn on the TV—bang, bang, bang." Zworykin, who was working for Westinghouse at the time, demonstrated a crude TV camera and pictures tube in 1923. "When the head of Westinghouse saw the first TV," he said, he ordered "put that guy to work on something more useful." Zworykin, who was born in Russia, took his new-fangled device to RCA for development—he is still an RCA consultant.

* * *

HOSPITALIZED: Retired Army Gen. William Westmoreland at Walter Reed Hospital for persistent laryngitis. He recently lost a bid for the Republican nomination for governor of South Carolina. The Walter Reed doctors are calling Westmoreland's stay there a "voice rest."

* * *

Angela Hernandez, 26, may win her fight to become a matador in Spain. More than 100 top matadors, managers, impresarios and bull breeders have signed a petition saying that she should be allowed to kill bulls and that women bullfighters are necessary. "I'm tremendously encouraged," says Miss Hernandez. Although a labor court had ruled in her favor some time ago, a law dating from the Spanish civil war allows women to fight bulls only from horseback, Portuguese style. Her two previously announced fights in Spain were suspended by police at the last minute. But she has fought several times in Latin America.

* * *

Queen Margrethe and Prince Henrik of Denmark have bought a chateau near Luzech, in the Lot River valley. The property once belonged to an 18th-century poet, Lefranc de Pompignan. It's about 10 kilometers from the home of Prince Henrik's family.

* * *

Two Soviet chess grandmasters, Anatoly Karpov and Viktor Korchnoi, will begin a series of games in Moscow on Sept. 16 to determine which of them will face world champion Bobby Fischer in June, 1975. If Fi[sher] declines to play in 1975, winner of the Karpov-Korc[hnoi] duel will fall heir to his title.

* * *

On Wednesday night Chi[nese] premier Chou En-lai appeare[d] for the first time in public since [his] heart attack almost two mo[nths] ago. The 76-year-old Pre[mier] was among members of the P[olitburo] bureau at a reception celebr[ating] Army Day in Peking's Great [Hall] of the People.

* * *

François Cardinal Marty, archbishop of Paris and presi[dent] of the French Bishops' Con[fer]ence, was hospitalized Wedne[sday] after an automobile accider[t in] St. Flour, France. He was dr[iving] when his car skidded and [went] off the road.

* * *

Patricia Jahn of Canton, C[hio,] has filed a $500,000 suit ag[ainst] Dr. Owen Murphy of Sims[bury] Hospital because, she says, he [told] her fiancé that she had syp[hilis] and her fiancé, Peter Ca[rus,] called off the wedding. In [the] suit, Miss Jahn says she took [a] standard premarital blood te[st at] a local hospital and the r[esult] was returned to Murphy. He [said] the hospital report was smu[dged] and there was "an optical [error] on my part," adding that [the] romance would have ended w[hen he] got out his mistake. "Evidently [they] were fighting between th[em]selves." The doctor told Ca[rus] of the result, he said, becaus[e he] did not know how to reach [Miss] Jahn. Her suit charges [Dr.] Murphy not only told Carus [in] a note that she had syphilis [but] also later told him she had [had] the disease for five years.

* * *

STOLEN: $8,000 in valu[ables] from the Los Angeles hom[e of] actress Candice Bergen. The [bur]glars then hit the nearby [resi]dence of Herbert Hischmo[, the] consul-general for the I[vory] Coast, taking $50,000 in si[lver]ware.

* * *

Lawyer Ray Sandstrom cha[nged] his mind about wearing a t[ie in] court (People, July 31). He s[tood] up before Circuit Court J[udge] Daniel Satin Tuesday "prop[erly] attired—he says he doesn't [like] to "pay $500 every time I [come] to court." But he has no in[ten]tion of wearing ties before [other] judges and still plans to ap[peal] Satin's contempt of court a[ction] against him.

—SAMUEL JUSTIC

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